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Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, cloudy with scattered showers. Temp. 4-8 (30-46). Friday, cloudy. Temp. 3-7 (37-44). LONDON: Thursday, cloudy with rain. Temp. 5-7 (37-44). Friday, sunshine turning to showers. Temp. 4-8 (30-46). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 1-13 (30-55).

No. 29,536

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1978

Established 1887

Aerial Search Widened No Radiation Found From Soviet Satellite

YELLOWKNIFE, Northwest Territories, Jan. 25 (AP)—The aerial search for radiation contamination from a fallen Soviet spy satellite has been expanded into U.S. territory north of Chicago, but no radioactivity has been detected so far, Canadian officials said.

Maj. George Haswell, Defense Department spokesman in Ottawa, said that the search was only a precautionary measure, begun after the nuclear-powered satellite was launched over northern Canada yesterday. He said the sweeps by specially equipped planes taking air samples were broadened to include a larger area of Canada, between James Bay and Lake Superior, and part of the northern United States, between Lake Superior and Lake Michigan.



Cosmos of the type which is integrated over Canada.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said this morning that the search did not include U.S. territory. No reason was immediately available for the discrepancy in reports.

The search for possible debris from the satellite, which carried 110 pounds of enriched Uranium 235, as well as for possible radiation contamination, was concentrated over an unpopulated region east of Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories.

A Canadian armed force nuclear response team checked the streets of this nearby town with geiger counters and "the results were zero," said Capt. John Lyne, the group's leader.

France Urges Arms Control From Space

Also Asks Conference
by Europe on Curbs

PARIS, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—France today proposed an international system of space satellites to check on whether world armament agreements are honored.

The French plan for using space technology to check implementation of arms-limitation agreements is part of a program being submitted to the United Nations in May.

It offered a way to circumvent a controversial problem of on-site inspections, which has hampered East-West negotiations on disarmament controls.

The Soviet Union has refused to allow inspectors, alleging that the United States would use them for spying.

The French plan also called for European conference on arms limitation to cover an area stretching from the continent's Atlantic coast to the Ural Mountains in the Soviet Union.

France's initiative, announced President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, signed the end of two-decade-old policy of refusing to come involved in international armament negotiations.

The plan, to be presented at a special UN General Assembly meeting on disarmament from 23 to June 28, called for the setting up of the 30-nation disarmament conference in Geneva as its replacement by a new and exclusive body.

Officials said that a principal objective of the plan was to isolate China, which does not participate in the Geneva conference—with the international effort to reduce armaments.

Radiation Leak at Belgian Plant affects 6 Slightly

BRUSSELS, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Persons were treated for slight radiation effects following a minor leak at a Belgian nuclear power plant Jan. 13, but none of the six suffered any health hazard, spokesman for the plant said today.

The spokesman said that iodine leaked into the atmosphere from a small crack in one of the reactor core fuel elements. But he denied claims by the local chapter of an ecological group, the Friends of Earth, in nearby town of Huy in southern Belgium that some workers received 900 times the maximum permitted dose of radiation.

The group, which publicized the leak, said that 80 workers were kept under observation both the plant and at the nuclear research center at Mol, in northern Belgium.

A severe control showed that persons received a very small dose of radiation, the company spokesman said. "For the one who received the highest radiation, it amounted to 100 millirem, the maximum permitted is 5,000."

He called the incident a "minor leak." The plant was closed three days for checks, after normal operations were resumed.

Somalis Claim to Capture Cubans

NAIROBI, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Somali insurgents announced today that they have captured Cuban soldiers for the first time since fighting broke out in Ethiopia's Ogaden region in July.

Somalia's Mogadishu radio quoted the insurgent newspaper Danab (Lightning Bolt) as saying that the Cubans were taken prisoner in heavy fighting which has engulfed the city of Harar, one of Ethiopia's last two strongholds in the area.

The report said "other allied troops" were killed in the fighting, referring apparently to Soviet or East European soldiers who have been accused of aiding the Adde Ababa regime.

The report did not mention how many prisoners were taken or how many troops were killed. It said the Western Somali Liberation Front "is gaining the upper hand on the Ethiopians and their partners in crime."

Danab said that 30 Ethiopian planes were being used in the attack, which reportedly began Sunday with an Ethiopian counter-offensive to recapture the Ogaden area.

The Somalis said they repelled the attack, captured the towns of Beidale and Fiyadibro east of Harar, and took the battle into the city.

U.S. intelligence has detected about 2,000 Cubans in Ethiopia in the last two weeks, with some of them reported to be in such places as Harar to take up combat roles. There also are said to be an estimated 1,000 Soviet military advisers in Ethiopia.

The Cubans reportedly brought two mechanized battalions to Ethiopia, and it was assumed these troops would be used to spearhead an Ethiopian counter-attack against the Somalis.

Cuban advisers also were reported to be manning Soviet weapons, such as BM-21 rocket artillery and 160-mm guns, which have been pouring into Ethiopia since November in a big Russian air and sea supply effort.

The artillery positions encircle Harar in the Abmar Mountains and it may have been in one of these areas that the Cubans were taken prisoner.

Ethiopia has denied that Soviet or Cuban military personnel were in the country.

Adde Ababa radio yesterday broadcast a statement which appeared aimed at rejecting the Somali claims of heavy fighting near Harar, which lies 250 miles east of the capital.

The radio said that representatives of the Somali Front Province attempted a rally at the 1,300-year-old city in order to appeal to the authorities to allow residents to take over police duties, freeing troops for the Ethiopian counter-attack.



BLACK AND WHITE—To the strains of "Porgy and Bess," Yves Saint Laurent showed a lot of black and white outfits on black models at the Paris collections. Above left, the all-black look. Right, the pants suit makes news again. Story, Page 5.



Blast Also Slays Wife; Gunmen Flee Bomb Kills Barcelona Ex-Mayor

BARCELONA, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—The former mayor of Barcelona, Joaquin Vio la Sauret, and his wife were killed today when a bomb strapped to his chest by four intruders apparently exploded prematurely.

Three masked men and a woman forced their way at gunpoint into Mr. Vio la Sauret's apartment in central Barcelona, strapped the bomb to his chest and handed him a note demanding an undisclosed amount of ransom to be paid before he would be told how to remove the bomb.

The bomb blew off the head of the 64-year-old conservative politician and fatally injured his wife, Montserrat, 58.

One of the gunmen fled from the apartment with blood streaming from his face.

The attack came despite reinforced police patrols in Spain's major cities in the face of threats by urban guerrillas to step up their bombing campaign.

Mr. Vio la Sauret was a member of the Spanish parliament and of the Council of the Basque, appointed by Francisco Franco, and was appointed mayor of Barcelona in 1975 a month before Franco's death. He was in office during a strike of firemen and policemen in 1976 and resigned last year after being criticized by labor organizations. He ran as an independent for parliament last June, seeking a Senate seat, but lost.



Joaquin Vio la Sauret

democracy among us," he said. The Spanish national radio reported that it had received a telephone call from a man claiming responsibility for Mr. Vio la Sauret's murder on behalf of an extreme leftist splinter group called the Spanish Communist party (International).

The man said that the same group was responsible for a bomb attack on a police post outside Barcelona's model prison two days ago.

Barcelona Police Chief Jose Cardenal Meets Carrillo

MADRID, Jan. 25 (AP)—The archbishop of Madrid, Vicente Cardinal Enrique y Tarazona, and the secretary-general of the Spanish Communist party, Santiago Carrillo, have met, apparently for the first time, the Spanish news agency Logos reported today.

The agency did not say when the meeting was held, but it added the Communist leader asked the Cardinal for an interview early last month.

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Israel's Return To Cairo Talks Expected Soon

Sadat Reports
Quiet Contacts
Decision Seen
Likely Sunday

By William F. Farrell

CAIRO, Jan. 25 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said today that serious negotiations were going on behind the scenes to resume the Israeli-Egyptian talks.

Mr. Sadat, interviewed after he attended a ceremony honoring Egyptian police, said in answer to a question, "Yes, I can say serious negotiations, and I mean, an exchange of views."

The Egyptian leader said that he did not know when formal talks might resume, but said, "I am in constant contact with President Carter." Mr. Sadat said that he had sent messages to Mr. Carter through U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who visited here last week, and U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts.

Mr. Sadat met with Mr. Eilts and said that the ambassador had brought Mr. Carter's answer to the messages. "Let us wait some time and then let us reveal what was in these messages," Mr. Sadat said.

Israeli Declaration

Israeli officials in Jerusalem said that Israel had drafted a declaration of principles to serve as a basis for Middle East peace and was awaiting an Egyptian response. The answer was expected to be relayed through U.S. diplomatic channels.

As an indication that the paralysis in the peace process was ending, Mr. Sadat said that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton would arrive from Israel "in a few days" to meet with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel.

"But nothing more," Mr. Sadat added, indicating that the three-way formal negotiations would not resume immediately.

Mr. Sadat said "not yet" when asked if he knew when the talks would resume.

Military and political talks were held in Cairo and Jerusalem earlier this month but the Egyptian President broke off negotiations and recalled his delegation from Israel, Israel then broke off the military talks.

A Quiet Period

Asked if he had decided to call a moratorium on public comment while behind-the-scenes talks were held, Mr. Sadat said, "Well, I have no objections at all to having a quiet period in which all parties concerned re-evaluate their position."

Mr. Sadat also said he had received no response from the United States on his recent requests for U.S. arms.

In a speech to Parliament Saturday, Mr. Sadat said that the U.S. policy of supplying Israel with a vast quantity of arms prompted Israel to drag its feet in negotiations. He said that he had sent a request through Mr. Vance for similar weapons.

Some Foreign Ministry officials question whether much can be accomplished in the military committee without concurrent political negotiations on the major issues dividing the Israelis and the Egyptians.

Bilateral Talks

The military committee is a bilateral entity and does not include a U.S. representative. In its previous discussions it has focused on the Israeli-occupied Egyptian Sinai Desert.

During the political committee's brief sessions, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was present to offer whatever services were needed in the way of mediation.

Italy Unions Split Over Communist Labor Policy Bid

ROME, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The Italian labor movement split today over a Communist party move to improve its image with big business and increase pressure on the ruling Christian Democrats for cabinet seats in the next government.

The split was triggered by Communist union chief Luciano Lama, who said in a newspaper interview that the labor movement was ready to sacrifice future pay increases in favor of more jobs for Italy's 1.6 million unemployed.

Officials of Mr. Lama's Communist union repudiated his stand and those of Italy's two other major labor federations called it impractical and against the interests of the workers.

In his newspaper interview, Mr. Lama said that past labor policy had pushed some Italian industries into financial ruin by forcing excess manpower on them. There also should be a one-year limit on unemployment benefits, he said, and, in certain limited instances, troubled companies should be free to eliminate unneeded employees.

Mrs. Humphrey said that she had not discussed with her husband the possibility of her taking his place in the Senate.

"I had no guidance at all from him on this decision," she said. "I hope he is guiding me today." Several other women have been appointed to fill Senate seats left vacant by their husbands' deaths.



Gov. Rudy Perpich with Mrs. Muriel Humphrey yesterday.

Until Election Set in November

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., Jan. 25 (AP)—Muriel Humphrey was appointed today by Minnesota Gov. Rudy Perpich to the Senate seat left vacant by the death of her husband, Hubert. She will serve until a special election is held in November.

Gov. Perpich announced the appointment at a news conference near this city, where Mrs. Humphrey is vacationing.

The governor, who arrived a few hours earlier to meet with Mrs. Humphrey, said that she will have "the overwhelming support and love of Minnesotans."

Mrs. Humphrey, 65, appeared at the news conference with her eldest son, Minnesota State Sen. Hubert Humphrey 3d.

She declined to say whether she would run in the special election for the four years remaining on her late husband's term.

"That's a long time away. I have no idea," she said. Whoever is elected in November would take office immediately.

Advised by Mondale

Mrs. Humphrey said that she had been urged by Vice-President Mondale, a native of Minnesota, to accept the post.

Gov. Perpich and Mrs. Humphrey conferred privately for about two hours before the announcement.

She will leave tomorrow for a brief vacation in the Virgin Islands and then will assume Senate duties in Washington. She said that she expects to complete "some important business" before she leaves.

Dutch Court Says RAF Terrorist May Be Extradited by W. Germany

MAASTRICHT, the Netherlands, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—A court ruled today that the government could allow West Germany to extradite Red Army Faction guerrilla Knut Folkerts, sentenced last year to 20 years in jail for killing a Dutch policeman.

The decision of whether to hand Folkerts, 26, to West Germany will be made by the justice minister.

West Germany asked for Folkerts' extradition to face charges of involvement in several RAF attacks, including the kidnapping-murder of industrialist Hannes-Martin Schleyer last year.

Folkerts also is accused of involvement in the murder of Chief Public Prosecutor Siegfried Buback in Karlsruhe last April 7, and of taking part in a raid on a gun shop in Frankfurt.

His lawyers argued that his actions were political and it was impossible for him to obtain a fair trial in West Germany.

Investment of \$1.1 Billion Envisaged

Exxon to Purchase Copper Mine From Chile

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The Exxon Corp. committed itself yesterday to the purchase of a copper mine from the Chilean government for \$107 million—easily the largest U.S. investment in Chile since the military coup of 1973—and said that it intends to invest up to \$1.1 billion to expand production.

It is the first major investment abroad by Exxon, the world's largest corporation, that is not in the energy field.

The Carter administration has cut off aid to Chile and criticized it sharply for alleged violations of human rights, but Exxon officials pointed out that the corporation consulted the State Department before making the commitment.

la Disputada (the Disputed), which was owned by French interests until it was nationalized in 1971. The Socialist government of President Salvador Allende bought it at the same time that the much larger copper mines of Anaconda and Kennecott were expropriated without compensation.

In overthrowing Mr. Allende 4 1/2 years ago, the current military junta vowed to overturn almost all of his policies, but declared that the big copper mines would remain in government hands.

La Disputada, with an annual production of about 37,000 tons of refined copper, is considered a middle-sized mine. But investment on the scale cited by Exxon would be justified only by an increase in production that would rank it with Chile's largest.

The Andean nation is the world's leading exporter of copper.

In the ceremonies in Santiago yesterday, Exxon agreed to pay

the Chilean government \$88 million by Feb. 1 and the balance following an audit.

Ore Reserves

Exxon executive J.J. Finley of Coral Gables, Fla., who is to become president of la Disputada, said that preliminary explorations indicate "sufficient" ore reserves to justify a major expansion... of \$1.1 billion.

"I want to emphasize that our investment figure is very preliminary," he added. The text of his statement was released by Exxon in New York, where an official said that the company will spend \$7 million on a study measuring the mine's full potential.

The investment occurs at a time when world demand for copper is stagnant and the price is low. But Exxon officials indicated they are looking to a resurgence in the 1980s and industry sources said that projection is widely shared.

New Label Starting April 3

U.S. Will Require a Warning On Risks of Pill for Smokers

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP)—The Food and Drug Administration said yesterday that it soon would start requiring drug labels to warn women who take birth-control pills that smoking greatly increases their chances of heart attacks or strokes.

The agency will require drug labels to issue such warnings whenever they fill a prescription for oral contraceptives. Doctors and clinics will have to do the same when they dispense the drugs.

An estimated 24 million to 4 million U.S. women take the pill and smoke. For them, Commissioner Donald Kennedy said, "The new FDA message is both loud and clear: If you take the pill, don't smoke; if you must smoke, find another method of contraception."

An agency-ordered label that manufacturers must provide to pharmacists for distribution starting April 3 includes a special warning that the risk from cigarette smoking "increases with age... and is quite marked in women over 35."

Increased Risk

Drawing on published studies, the label says that the risk of a heart attack for a pill user who smokes is generally about five times higher than for a pill user who does not smoke, and 10 times higher than for a woman who neither takes the pill nor smokes.

Overemphasis Seen on Cities

Califano Proposes Reforms

In Federal Aid to Poor in U.S.

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (NYT)—Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, has proposed a fundamental change in the way the federal government tries to help the nation's poor.

In a memorandum to President Carter circulated throughout high levels of the administration, Mr. Califano argued there was too much emphasis on developing a master plan for aiding cities.

Instead, he wrote, "we should place our primary emphasis on people in distress rather than places in distress, and channel our efforts accordingly."

He suggested that individual strategies be devised and tailored to the special needs of particular communities, that a new office be established in the White House to coordinate all the government programs designed to help the poor, and that "substantial increased appropriations" be made available to finance the new effort.

High Standing

It could not be determined whether the President had seen the memorandum or, if he had, what his reaction to it was. But administration officials said that Mr. Califano's standing within the administration was so high that his views were bound to be considered carefully.

Mr. Carter is scheduled to outline his urban policy in a special message to Congress this spring. That policy is being developed largely by an interdepartmental group headed by Patricia Harris, the secretary of housing and urban development.

Neither Mr. Califano nor others in his department have actively participated in the group's work. Its memorandum was seen by one in the administration as an attempt to get his own views across to the President so that they could be weighed against those of Mrs. Harris's group.

Mr. Califano refused last week to discuss the memorandum publicly. One of his aides said, however, that the secretary meant the memo as a supplement to the work of the urban policy group, rather than as a substitute for it.

Mr. Califano said that the administration was making two basic mistakes in the way it was developing social policy.

Rural Areas

First, he said, the administration's concentration on an urban strategy ignores the fact that our people live in suburban and rural areas and small towns as well as in large cities.

Since most members of Congress do not come from large

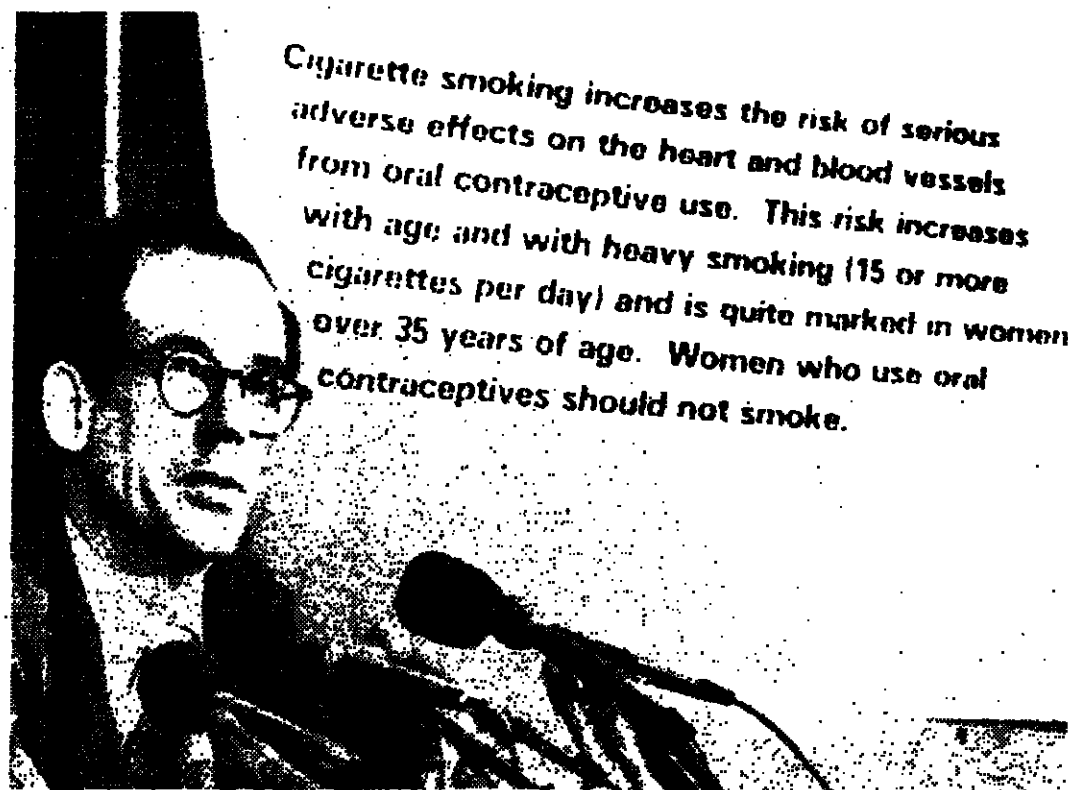
The FDA estimates the annual risk of a fatal heart attack for women in the following groups: 35-44 age group, 1 in 10,000; 45-54 age group, 1 in 1,700; 55-64 age group, 1 in 500; 65-74 age group, 1 in 100; 75-84 age group, 1 in 10; 85-94 age group, 1 in 1,000; 95-104 age group, 1 in 100,000; 105-114 age group, 1 in 14,000; 115-124 age group, 1 in 1,400.

"Heavy smoking (15 or more cigarettes a day) further increases the risk," the label reads. "If you do not smoke and have none of the other heart attack risk factors (high blood pressure, high cholesterol, obesity and diabetes), you will have a smaller risk than listed. If you have several heart attack risk factors, the risk may be considerably greater than listed."

Smoking aside, the commissioner was asked what advice would he give his wife or a daughter if either asked whether to take the pill? Mr. Kennedy noted that he is not a physician but said that his advice would be "to find another method."

An estimated 8 million to 10 million women in this country and 40 million elsewhere take the pill.

The pill warning label has been in preparation for almost three years and will be distributed with a separate, easy-to-read summary. The label will replace



Food and Drug Administration chief Donald Kennedy at his press conference yesterday.

a leaflet that was based on 1968 data and has not been changed in eight years to incorporate adverse scientific reports about the pill.

The FDA published a draft label in December, 1976. It then solicited and evaluated comments before issuing the final version yesterday.

Some highlights of the final version:

• A comparison of the effectiveness of various contraceptive methods.

• A chart comparing death rates with the same methods, and with no method.

• A listing of women who should not take the pill because of conditions such as blood clots in the legs or lungs, known or suspected cancer of the breast or sex organs, and unusual, undiagnosed vaginal bleeding.

• Signals of possible serious

Cigarette smoking increases the risk of serious adverse effects on the heart and blood vessels from oral contraceptive use. This risk increases with age and with heavy smoking (15 or more cigarettes per day) and is quite marked in women over 35 years of age. Women who use oral contraceptives should not smoke.

Questioned in Seoul

Park Tells U.S. Investigators He Gave Little to Senators

By Robert L. Jackson

SEOUL, Jan. 25.—Tungsun Park has told U.S. prosecutors here that his lobbying and gift-giving efforts among U.S. senators were weak and sporadic, it was learned today.

Mr. Park, the central figure in the Korean influence-buying case in Washington, has testified that he gave at most a total of \$17,000 in campaign contributions, to no more than five senators from 1970 through 1974, sources familiar with the interrogation said.

Mr. Park has said, according to the same sources, that he gave approximately \$600,000 to members of the House during the same period.

Mr. Park has claimed that his largest contribution was a "probable" cash gift of \$5,000 or \$10,000 to the 1972 presidential primary effort of the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey, sources said.

Mr. Park said that such a contribution was likely but not definite, the sources said, when he was confronted with a copy of his 1972 diary containing the initials "HHH," the name "Morrison" and the figures "10" and "5."

Although vague on whether he had made this donation, Mr. Park said that, if he had, he was certain that Sen. Humphrey never had known about it, sources said.

Mr. Park reportedly said that he never had had a contact with Sen. Humphrey, who died earlier this month. John Morrison, a Minneapolis businessman and Humphrey fund-raiser in 1972 said in Washington that he never met Mr. Park and knew of no Park contributions to Sen. Humphrey.

Aside from Mr. Park's testimony about the Humphrey campaign, the Korean lobbyist reportedly testified that he made smaller campaign contributions to Sen. Harry Byrd, I-Va., and to former Sen. Joseph Montoya of New Mexico, Jack Miller of Iowa, and Stuart Symington of Missouri. These four contributions were alleged in the Justice Department's indictment of Mr. Park in the case last August.

Mr. Park, who was granted immunity from prosecution for his testimony here, was accused of having made illegal political payments to at least 24 members of Congress as a secret foreign agent of the South Korean government.

The indictment did not accuse any members of wrongdoing and U.S. prosecutors have received no evidence from Mr. Park that any

adverse effects that require contacting a doctor, including sharp pain in the chest, calf or abdomen, sudden severe headache, vomiting, dizziness, mental depression and complete loss of vision.

• A statement on whether the pill causes cancer. Findings in tests on animals "suggest" that it may, but studies in women now using it "have not confirmed" the possibility.

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—An internal Justice Department investigation today cleared President Carter and Attorney General Griffin Bell of wrongdoing in moving to fire David Marston as U.S. attorney in the department's Philadelphia office.

Michael Shaheen Jr., who conducted the investigation, said "intimations" that Mr. Carter and Mr. Bell knew that Rep. Joshua Silberg, D-Pa., was under investigation by Mr. Marston when they agreed to expedite replacing him "are without foundation."

Mr. Shaheen, the department's counsel on professional responsibility, said that the investigation relied solely on Mr. Carter and Mr. Bell's words and affidavits by nine Justice Department aides and Mr. Marston—and that it left "many unresolved questions."

The conclusion was endorsed by Solicitor General Wade McCree Jr., the highest-ranking department official not involved in the case.

Obscure Origin

The reasons for the unprecedented investigation and the department's speedy release of some investigative material, including a three-paragraph letter from Mr. Carter and a 1 1/4-page affidavit by Mr. Bell, remained somewhat obscure.

Information so far indicates only that Rep. Silberg called Mr. Carter on Nov. 4 to urge that the replacement of Mr. Marston be expedited, and that it was not until Nov. 16 that Mr. Marston told a Justice Department superior that Rep. Silberg might be involved in a federal corruption investigation.

Mr. Shaheen cited "intimations in the news media" that Mr. Carter and Mr. Bell knew of the Silberg investigation when the President phoned Mr. Bell to urge Mr. Marston's removal. "If these intimations were true, this course of conduct could amount to a possible obstruction of justice," Mr. Shaheen wrote.

"The rumors wouldn't quit," a Justice Department spokesman said. "The idea [for internal investigation and release of the material] came from Bell, and the White House concurred."

Carter Letter

Mr. Carter's letter to Mr. Shaheen, dated Friday, said that he first had heard that Mr. Silberg "was of investigative interest" on Jan. 12.

Mr. Carter said that Frank Moore, his congressional liaison assistant, told him of it "a few minutes before" a press conference in which Mr. Carter disclosed that he had been urged by Rep.

Questions Remain

Carter, Bell Cleared in Pa. Ouster

Elberg to hasten Mr. Marston's departure. He added that Mr. Moore told him "that he himself had heard of this matter for the first time on the same morning."

Mr. Shaheen, noting that statements from Justice Department officials were in the form of sworn affidavits while Mr. Carter's came in a letter, said that he had been told by the White House that "they'd be happy to put it in affidavit form."

Mr. Bell, in his affidavit dated last Thursday, said he learned of the possibility of an Elberg investigation on Jan. 10 or 11.

Another Inquiry

Mr. McCree and Mr. Shaheen made it clear that the internal

investigation did not deal with whether Rep. Elberg knew that he was under investigation when he called Mr. Carter on Nov. 4, a question that is being examined by the Justice Department's criminal division.

Mr. Marston resigned, effective Monday, although Mr. Bell offered to let him keep his post until a qualified successor could be found. It is not unusual, Justice Department officials say, for a President to request the resignations of U.S. attorneys who do not belong to his party. Mr. Marston, who has been pressing a successful drive against political corruption in Pennsylvania, is a Republican.

Los Angeles Times

'Smoky' Test Called 'Dirtiest'

3 Scientists See Cancer Link In U.S. Atom-Blast Exposure

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP)—Three scientists told a House subcommittee yesterday that they believe there was a relationship between low-level radiation received by servicemen at a Nevada nuclear test site 20 years ago and their subsequent development of leukemia.

The three testified on the first day of hearings by the House health and environment subcommittee on Smoky, a 45-kiloton nuclear test explosion.

To date, 6 of 2,235 soldiers at Smoky have been discovered to have developed leukemia, a cancer of the blood that has been linked to high radiation exposure.

It was learned last night that two additional cancer cases have been found and that information was to be presented to the subcommittee today.

'Dirtiest of Tests'

Dr. Karl Morgan, who at the time of Smoky was director of health physics at the Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge laboratory, told the subcommittee that his staff chief at the test described it "as the dirtiest of the tests we covered."

Dr. Morgan said that his men were unable to retrieve scientific measuring equipment after Smoky because of the residual contamination.

"There is no question there was a great deal of fallout from the weapon," Dr. Morgan said. "I was frightened and appalled

to hear there were troops in the trenches."

In answer to a question from the subcommittee's ranking Republican, Rep. Tim Wirth of Kentucky, Dr. Morgan said that he had "no doubt whatever" that radiation at Smoky caused the leukemia now found in veterans of the shot.

To date, the Army has denied claims that radiation from Smoky caused the leukemia now found in veterans of the test.

Another scientist, Dr. Martin Sperling of San Diego, Calif., said that he had done studies and reconstructions of the Smoky blast in order—20 years later—to reconstruct the amounts of radiation received by the soldiers at the test site.

Dr. Sperling told the subcommittee that he concluded that a soldier could have inhaled almost 60 times more radiation than was shown on a film badge. At the 1957 test, film badges were the prime device used to record an individual's radiation exposure.

The third witness, Dr. Arthur Tamplin, worked for many years at the AEC's Livermore laboratories. He agreed with Dr. Morgan that radiation from the tests caused later cancers.

London Blast Hurts 19

LONDON, Jan. 25 (UPI)—A gas explosion ripped through a crowded West End pub at lunchtime today injuring 19 persons, two of them seriously.

In Europe, rent Europcar



When it comes to renting a car in Europe, you can trust Europcar. After all, this is our home ground. There are hundreds of Europcar rental stations all over the continent—including Britain—in Africa and the Middle East.

Of course, Europcar is as efficient as the other major car rental companies (actually, our Super Service credit card is the simplest and the quickest). Our models are just as new. But, in addition, you will find that both our cars and our customers are looked after with a kind of attention that is distinctively European. Small details? Maybe. But they helped Europcar become one of the largest systems in today's world of car rental.

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U.S. A-Plant Leak Is Held No Threat

PLATTEVILLE, Colo., Jan. 25 (UPI)—A small amount of radioactive gas that escaped from nuclear power plant Monday posed no threat to the life of plant workers or nearby residents, officials said yesterday.

Colorado officials also said that there was no increase in radioactive levels outside the Fort St. Vrain nuclear generating station. They said that the small quantity of radioactive iodine gas was dispersed by a light breeze and snow. None of the 1,000 homes surrounding the plant was evacuated, they said.

An estimated 275 employees were evacuated after the leak was discovered while about 15 remained behind, said officials of the Public Service Co. of Colorado, which owns the plant.

Formal Protest

Japan's action, which was formally protested by the United States in a diplomatic note two weeks ago, is believed to violate the Air Services Agreement between the two countries. Although U.S. airlines are required to file their schedules with Japan for approval, Japanese carriers are not currently required to file schedules with the United States.

"Unless the Japanese government approves Flying Tiger's schedules, the board will thereafter consider whether the operation of JAL's schedules, or any part of them, may be contrary to applicable law or adverse to

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Big German Engine That Won't

Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany has now confirmed a reversal of policy that bodes ill for the stability of the West. Hints have come from other West German officials before. But now, in his state of the union address to the Bundestag, Schmidt himself has openly rejected the argument that the West German economic locomotive should pull the weaker economies of Europe out of their worst recession since the 1930s. He indicated that no further stimulus to internal demand was feasible and that West Germany's dependence on export markets for the sale of almost 30 per cent of its gross national product made a higher growth rate impossible during a period of lagging international trade.

The implications are deeply disturbing. Until now, Bonn has accepted the thesis, advanced by Washington and the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, that the United States, West Germany and Japan, with 60 per cent of the non-Communist industrial world's production, have a special responsibility to pull the rest of the world into faster recovery. Schmidt committed himself at the seven-nation economic summit in London last May to take additional measures, if necessary, to meet Bonn's own growth target of 5 per cent. Tax cuts were adopted—but too late, and the West German economy grew only 2.4 per cent last year.

Now there is a change. Official projections of the 1978 growth rate, due soon, are expected to be about 3 1/2 per cent—not much higher than the 3 1/4 per cent the OECD forecast last month, a forecast the West Germans earlier protested as too low, but now argue is adequate.

Has Bonn decided to "go it alone"? It is hard to believe. Unemployment in West Germany is higher than it has been in decades and is rising, along with the discon-

tent of Schmidt's trade union followers. Schmidt knows that West Germany cannot prosper while the rest of West Europe faces a 2-per-cent growth rate this year and increases in already severe unemployment.

There was an intriguing phrase in Schmidt's address that warrants exploration. West Germany, he said, could not pull the world out of recession, adding, "Together with others this can be done but not on our own."

Schmidt's allies must now ask what this means. Clearly, he does not want faster expansion in the United States; Bonn has complained that U.S. growth and oil imports have brought a \$30-billion trade deficit and a decline of the dollar that he wants halted. Japan has made new—presumably firmer—commitments to a faster growth rate. Britain, with North Sea oil money coming in, has taken initial expansionary moves. But France, Italy and most of the smaller European countries are running oil trade deficits and have been awaiting recovery of their West German market. Adequate medium-term financing of these deficits might permit a joint move by all the industrial countries to stimulate growth simultaneously. Would that provide enough advance assurance of an increase in West German exports for Bonn to move?

The seven-nation economic summit, meeting twice a year, was supposed to coordinate this kind of economic strategy. But to avoid pressure, Schmidt has insisted on postponing the next meeting of the seven until July, 14 months after the last. That is too long to wait. A new dialogue must be opened and only President Carter can open it. Schmidt's European allies have tried and failed. The first move might be to send a personal emissary to Bonn who can explore Schmidt's intriguing hint and get West Germany's steam up again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Wilmington 10

The decision of North Carolina Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. to reduce the sentences of the Wilmington 10 strikes us as an unsatisfactory solution. Compelling arguments existed for a more generous approach, based on the considerable amount of evidence that, as the Justice Department has noted, "many irregularities" dropped up in the prosecution and trials of the group. In choosing to reduce the sentences of nine black men (one of the group, a white woman, has been paroled), Gov. Hunt conceded that the original sentences for arson and conspiracy were excessive. That is something, at least. But even here, questions are raised. The sentence of Ben Chavis, an official in the United Church of Christ's Commission for Racial Justice, was reduced from one of 25 to 20 years to one of 17 to 21 years. Given such punishment for a first offense by someone with no violent crimes on his record, it can be argued that Gov. Hunt only chipped away at the excess rather than removed it.

The governor, who found himself at the center of a storm he didn't create, has expressed the hope that his decision would put things to rest. That is unlikely to happen, at least so far as public discussion is concerned. Few of the doubts that persisted long before Gov. Hunt involved himself appear to have been resolved. Questions of witness reliability—recantations have been made by prosecution witnesses, and now there is a recantation of a recantation—and such irregularities as a witness receiving gifts from the prosecutor were not explained

away by the governor's assertion that "there was a fair trial." Gov. Hunt has alluded to "outside" criticism of his state's system of justice, but it has been the inside criticism that has often been the sharpest and most telling. For although the case has now become something of an international issue, questions about its fairness were originally raised by the reporting and commentary of several North Carolina newspapers.

North Carolina would have been better served if Gov. Hunt had dealt forthrightly with the claims that the trial and prosecution were unfair. But he didn't. Because he chose to avoid a substantive discussion, his decision to reduce the sentences—rather than pardon the group or commute the sentences to time already served—is likely to introduce a new question: Why wasn't the issue of possible unfairness dealt with fully in the governor's exchange with the public? If it had been, little of the outcry following the speech—not merely from black leaders within North Carolina but also from several members of Congress, as well as the leadership of the United Church of Christ—would have much validity. As it is, valid claims persist that this group was railroaded.

It may well turn out that by avoiding the opportunity to address those claims, the governor has fanned the fire, not doused it. At the least, a commutation of the sentences to time already served would have allowed the doubts to be discussed in a much less bitter atmosphere.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Mideast Concession

President Sadat has risked much by his overtures to Israel. It could be that if he is left at the end with nothing to show he will be toppled and replaced by more intractable leaders in Egypt.

The Israelis, who have suffered so much, cannot possibly want another war. Couldn't they, then, offer even the slightest concession to Egypt—for a start, by accepting that the Palestinians have rights too?

—From the Sunday Express (London).

The Neutron Warhead

Russia's great superiority over NATO in conventional forces, in addition to being an ever-growing military threat, is also designed for political blackmail. A brazen example is the personal letter that Mr. Brezhnev has sent to the heads of NATO governments warning them against the neutron warhead, which America has designed specifically as a tactical nuclear weapon for

European defense. Deployment of this weapon, he says, would endanger "détente" and place a strain on East-West relations.

The neutron weapon, which kills by greatly enhanced and temporary radiation, but has minimal heat and blast effects, offers a solution to one of Europe's greatest defense problems: How to stop Russian tank armies advancing through West Germany without causing massive collateral civilian casualties and damage. . . . The people killed would be Russian troops in steel vehicles, which are particularly vulnerable to the radiation, whereas civilians in surviving brick and mortar structures, which are resistant to it, would be protected. . . .

It is a pity that NATO governments withheld news of Mr. Brezhnev's threat for three weeks until the German newspaper Die Welt got hold of it. They should advise him to cut down his tank armies and scrap his new multi-headed mobile rocket targeted on Europe with a "dirty" charge 2,000 times as big as the neutron bomb.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 25, 1903
KINGSTON, Jamaica. Planters are urging the government to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty with the United States owing to the prospects of the adoption of the Cuban treaty. The planters agree that without a treaty it will be impossible to compete against Cuba in the U.S. market. The Canadian commissioner, who is now here, advocates a subsidy of a fast line of steamers between the colony and the Dominion, in order to build up a sturdy fruit trade.

Fifty Years Ago

January 26, 1928
NEUCHÂTEL, Switzerland.—Man has been saved another annoying piece of labor. He will no longer have to wind the clock. An ingenious Swiss has, according to the Swiss journal L'Horlogerie, invented a clock which runs "perpetually." It gains its energy from the variations in temperature, and all that its owner must do is set it on the shelf and it will run "forever." The perpetual-temperature clock has already been placed upon market in Switzerland.



Tanzania: 'Lilies That Fester...'

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Far be it for me to assert that what everybody says must be true. Everybody is, of course, as likely to be wrong as right. In the general confusion, everybody has been wrong, or off, and it has taken in most instances such a weary while to find out how wrong that the authority is proved to be fallible. Charles Dickens's words were small comfort as I read the recently published Amnesty International report on Tanzania. Could it be that the country I love (where I spent my childhood) is often said to be the wisest and most creative in Africa, is the same country as the one causing "great anxiety" to Amnesty?

Neither was I comforted by the inconsistencies and inadequacies I found elsewhere in Amnesty reports on other countries. In West Germany, Amnesty appeared to have argued in early 1977 for greater in-jail freedom for Hans-Martin Bormann, to meet together, sleep together, and receive visitors, or as we know now—to plot murder. In the United States, at the other extreme, Amnesty seemed cautious to plumb the depths of decades of false imprisonment of blacks for political acts dressed up as criminal offenses.

Near the Truth

The truth is that on Tanzania Amnesty is near the truth. I have talked to great admirers of Tanzania like Bishop Trevor Huddleston, firm friend and counselor of President Julius Nyerere. Yes, he said, Amnesty's information coincided with his own; I have talked to the present Tanzanian ambassador to the Court of St. James who said he had nothing to add to Amnesty's observations; and last I've talked to myself who has heard these reports trickling out for years and has refused to face up to them. Here then are the unembellished facts as near as I can get to them:

In 1972, Sheikh Abeld Karume, president of Zanzibar, was assassinated. Karume, a tyrant of no mean proportions, ruled Zanzibar as an independent fiefdom within the republic of Tanzania. This independence had been the price of unity since Nyerere in a masterly stroke persuaded Karume in 1964 that he'd be better off ruling Zanzibar as part of Tanzania than as an off-shore colony.

After the murder 37 people were found guilty of treason and nearly half of them were sentenced to death. They appealed. The appeal was heard by the Supreme Council of the Afro-Shirazi party. Zanzibar's only legalised political party. The attorney general, Wolfgang Dourado, acting as both prosecutor and defense counsel, requested that the death penalties be commuted.

The Appeal Court commuted the penalties for 17 but confirmed it for another seven. That was early last year. The final appeal to the new president, Aboud Jumbe, who is also the vice-president of Tanzania, is still pending.

Fate of 13

Amnesty is not just protesting the bizarre court procedures of Zanzibar nor the torture that was an ancillary to the trials. It is concerned with the fate of 13 others in the case who are detained without trial on the mainland (although tried in absentia on Zanzibar).

The best known of these is the Zanzibari Karume. Tanzania's minister of economic affairs, Abdul Rahman Mohammed Babu, Nyerere argues, privately that they are being kept in prison on the mainland to save their necks from Zanzibari justice. For a while this made some sense. But six years after the murder of Karume it makes less and less sense. Struggled letters and other sources of evidence "considered reliable" by Amnesty tell a sad story—"poor diet, lack of qualified medical treatment, restrictions of relatives' visits and all correspondence." Moreover, in the case of Babu, and another prisoner, Ali Mafudhi, they are in solitary confinement. This is not "protective custody."

The Babu imprisonment is not an isolated case. The number of detainees on mainland Tanzania held in indefinite detention without trial is estimated to be between 1,000 and 1,500. Included in this number are 11 members of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO). In 1976, the Zambian authorities, concerned with funding within the leadership of this guerrilla group, arrested one faction led by Andreas Shipanga.

The Zambian Appeal Court then issued a writ of habeas corpus in Shipanga's favor. In the meantime, however, the Zambian government had transferred the 11 to Tanzania, apparently to avoid being compelled by the court to release them. There they now languish, in a country where there is no provision for habeas corpus for people held under the Preventive Detention Act. Ironically the government of Zambia, acting under instructions from the Zambian Appeal

Court, requested their return. Tanzania refused to comply.

Nyerere himself is well aware of his own country's failings. In conversation, as I have found him, he can be disarmingly frank about them. But that is not enough. If Tanzania is going to continue to be the leader of those determined to bring about the fall of oppression in white South Africa, Nyerere might recall Shakespeare's dictum: "Lilies that fester smell far worse than weeds."

Those Soviet Visitors to U.S.

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Ten members of the Supreme Soviet, which is not really "supreme" in Moscow but still influential, have been in Washington these last few days called the "Soviet question"—the control of nuclear weapons—and asking for explanations. This has been an interesting and maybe even significant event. The Soviet delegation, headed by Boris N. Ponomarev, has talked with the leaders of the House and Senate, and with reporters on the side. They have been unendingly courteous and even amiable, but somehow they were not able to agree with officials or congressmen here or even to discuss objectively why Washington and Moscow were misunderstanding one another.

One reason, I believe, is that there is a widening age-gap between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States. When these visits of the Supreme Soviet started here in Washington in 1974, Moscow sent almost precisely the same delegation, headed by the same Ponomarev. When the U.S. Congress sent a delegation back in 1975 to Moscow, it was headed by Hubert Humphrey, then 67, and with Carter, who had just been elected, was 56. The Soviet delegation, and the U.S. delegation, were both young. So a Soviet delegation of old men has been talking to a wholly different generation of U.S. leaders.

This year's delegation from Moscow has to deal not with Nixon but with Carter, who has a different attitude toward the Soviet Union. The Soviet officials have come here with a primary question: they all raise it wherever they go—what is the primary question of world affairs? Isn't it the control of nuclear weapons and the avoidance of a nuclear world war? This, they insist, is the pressing question. It is the basis of the United States and the Soviet Union, and in the security of world peace, so why don't we concentrate on that?

Why divide Moscow and Washington over "human rights," they ask. Why not agree on the basics and separate this cat-in-the-hat question of nuclear war from all these other subsidiary questions in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Cuba?

There have been some really tough arguments with the Soviet delegation here on these issues, and they have the opportunity to argue it out with the secretary of state, with Zbigniew Brzezinski, the head of the National Security Council, and even to philosophize about all this in the homes of U.S. officials. No such thing, of course, could be imagined in Moscow by the Soviet Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Andrei Gromyko, or even by the Soviet Ambassador to Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin. But somehow this dialogue does not seem to be working.

The representatives from Moscow obviously want to have it both ways: They want an agreement on strategic missiles with the United States, particularly the Cruise missile. They also want the right to build their own missiles and move them into the Indian Ocean and establish their power in Ethiopia along the Horn of

Africa and in Angola along the oil seams from the Middle East to industrial Europe.

When the members of the Supreme Soviet asked what they called the "Soviet question"—the control of nuclear weapons—Brzezinski told them quite frankly that they had to choose. They could not get selective agreements with the United States. Either they would work with us for a new world order, limit strategic weapons and arms shipments, or continue the arms race and the strategic game, which was in nobody's interest.

No progress was really made in these talks between the members of the Supreme Soviet and U.S. officials or the press, for they are all arguing from two different philosophies and two quite different views of history.

The Soviets are really invoking a big-power deal with the United States. Ever since their revolution in 1917, they have been arguing against the status quo, for the destruction of the old imperial empire, and for the liberation of new nations. But now their time has changed.

The Soviets are now arguing for the status quo, particularly in Europe. It is the United States that is now insisting that liberty is the issue, that is arguing for human rights in the last of the imperial dominions of Communist Eastern Europe.

and challenging Moscow to stop sending arms into Ethiopia, Angola, and the other strategic points of Africa.

Officials here have been saying to visiting members of the Supreme Soviet that there is a large objective for the United States and the Soviet Union, looking to the end of the 20th century. Namely, to work together, not only for the control of nuclear weapons, and the sale of conventional arms, but for peace in the Middle East and in Africa. But the conversation here made little progress toward this end. Our visitors give us the same old arguments, admittedly in a gentler way, but they produce not a single new idea for practical compromise.

So they will now go on to the Space Center in Houston, and to Disneyland, but at no time since they've been here have they made any real breakthrough, or produced any sense of compromise that would lead the two decisive nuclear powers into a new world order.

There is something rather sad about all this. The hope of these talks between the Supreme Soviet and the leaders of the Congress and the executive in Washington was that they might be able to lay beyond the contemporary struggles and find some ground for compromise, but they seem merely to have had a junket and repeated the same old propaganda.

Letters

Arrogance in Power

Anthony Lewis's column on Jerry Brown (Arrogance in Power, IRT, Jan. 20), entirely changes my view of the governor. As an Easterner now living in Europe, I had no idea Gov. Brown had joined the anti-intellectual chorus so often heard at all levels of American society.

Certainly an anti-intellectual stance is cynically useful in a state so polarized between right and left as that is one ideological position common to both American radicals and conservatives; but I expected more of Jerry Brown.

I thought he was capable of appealing to Americans' generous sentiments and not to their ingrained prejudices. I thought that Jerry Brown, as a liberal and reformer, would recognize the importance of scholars and scientists trained to examine and criticize our society, history and technology. I should have known better.

Demagoguery is all too often a facile alternative to a real politics that would seek to get at the core of our problems through an honest and disciplined inquiry into their causes. It is only after such an objective examination, a process that necessarily uses our intellectual tools, that solutions to our problems can be found.

EDWARD G. BERENSON, Paris.

The Blood Boils

My trade unionist blood often boils when British trade unions are unjustly accused of parochialism and insularity in their attitudes towards the plight of their less fortunate counterparts in other countries. My indignation is tempered, however, when these charges prove to be justified. In his article (IRT, Jan. 11),

David Shipper cites several examples of the punitive use of job dismissal in the Soviet Union. In one case there is mention of supportive testimony for the victim from his or her trade union.

I recently visited the Soviet Union, and spoke with a number of Jewish victims of this arbitrary treatment, whose sole "crime" had been to make perfectly lawful application for permission to emigrate to Israel to reunite their separated families; a basic human right affirmed by the Soviet Union in its signature to the 1975 Helsinki Accords. I learned from them of many more cases of dismissal from work shortly subsequent to such application.

Upon my return I attended a meeting of the British-Soviet Friendship Society, and was charged by my membership to ask attending representatives of the Soviet trade unions what action is taken by them to protect the job rights of such unfortunate. It was frankly admitted that they do not concern themselves with such matters.

Such unashamed abrogation of duty towards their members would not and could not be practiced by British trade union members who are justly termed parochial by virtue of their failure to speak out against it, as all the British Psychiatric Association against the penal use of Soviet mental hospitals.

IAN BLACKSTONE, Leeds, England.

Reporting on CIA

Poor John Crawford (IH Jan. 3) has been trying to outrage the U.S. people over tidings of the CIA for at least a year now. Alas, all the man can find is that the CIA is doing an ugly job well. Would someone please give him a prompt as he can move on to other things and we, the readers, can spare him altogether. It hapless efforts to make the U.S. people dislike this unpopular but all too necessary organ of government? He is beginning to come up a bit pitiful.

NORWOOD SMALLE, Kuwait.

Humphrey Message To Israel

WASHINGTON.—The following is the text of a letter from the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, dated Jan. 11:

Dear Mr. Prime Minister: I want to take this opportunity to compliment you on your courage and leadership in the current peace initiatives in the Middle East. I also want to pay tribute to the people of Israel who have opened up their arms to President Anwar Sadat in a magnificent gesture of peace and honor.

However, my friend, we cannot let this cup pass from our lips without doing what needs to be done. As you have said on numerous occasions in the past everything is negotiable. As you know, nobody appreciates the concerns Israel has over her security better than I. A reasonable man like President Sadat must also understand security requirements as being a fundamental element of any nation's sovereignty. Above all, our government understands your security requirements.

This brings me to the issue of the existing Israeli settlement in the Sinai. I realize these settlements are important within the context of Israel's present security needs. However, there must be some way to work out a program for governing these settlements during a transition period to eventual, full Egyptian sovereignty much as there should be a palatable and workable solution for the West Bank. In the case of the latter, maybe there needs to be a formula in which we give the Palestinians some time to work out their own difficulties. It is absolutely clear that we are not accepting an independent and potentially antagonistic Palestinian state, nor will any of Israel's neighbors. There is an obvious danger in the ultimate objectives of such an entity. Those who want to see these difficult issues resolved recognize that it is going to take time and "give" on the part of all parties beyond existing stated positions.

I write this letter only after giving these matters considerable thought, and I also believe that key members of the American Jewish Community would share my views on these issues. UN Resolution 243 should continue to be the guiding set of principles for a comprehensive Middle East peace. There is no reason at all why we should not fulfill the obligations of Resolution 242, particularly since those obligations do not affect Israel's security requirements.

These are my views, and I offer them not only as a sincere and devoted friend of Israel, but as your good friend as well. I was deeply impressed with you during our meeting in Washington. I believe you are the right man, in the right place, at the right time. Yet, it is time for all parties to show tolerance, spirit of give-and-take, and compromise while the time is still fresh. We cannot let this opportunity for peace escape us. We must seize the moment or we may lose it forever.

With warm personal regard and deep admiration,

—HUBERT HUMPHREY



TRUNK CALL—At the San Diego Children's Zoo, an 8-month-old Ceylonese elephant peers out of cage.

Common Criminals, Ruler Claims

Ghana Regime Foes Step Up Drive on Political Detainees

By David B. Ottaway

ACCRA, Ghana (UPI)—The fate of 450 detainees being held at Newsum Prison 24 kilometers north of here is becoming a major political issue between the military government and the Ghana Bar Association, which is leading the civilian opposition to the regime. Gen. Ignatius Kuku Acheampong, head of the ruling Supreme Military Council, insists there are no "political detainees" anywhere in the country and that inmates of Newsum, a medium security prison, are all "criminal detainees." But the Bar Association insists that they are all political detainees and that there are many other such prisoners elsewhere in Ghana.

The question of human rights and civil liberties has become an increasingly burning one as Ghana approaches a March 30 referendum on whether the nation is to return to civilian party politics or accept a joint military-civilian "union government."

Opponents of Gen. Acheampong's proposal for such a government complain they are having a great deal of trouble arguing their case and that the largely state-controlled news media are heavily slanted against them. In addition, they are upset by the rough tactics being used by the military government's supporters to silence them, apparently with impunity.

A meeting here of professional persons in the opposition last Oct. 12 was broken up by thugs who invaded the Accra Community Center while police stood by and took no action.

Gen. Acheampong strongly condemned the incident and has since said repeatedly that his government will uphold the rights of dissenters to speak out openly and freely against the union government plan. But his opponents remain skeptical, pointing to what they claim is a large number of persons imprisoned solely for their political views.

The Bar Association has set up a Human Rights Committee to defend such detainees and on Dec. 13 obtained a writ of habeas corpus from the Accra High Court for the release of 175 of the Newsum prisoners.

Order Ignored

The military government had let 19 of the prisoners go before it decided to ignore the court order and then rearrested those who had been released.

The Bar Association maintains that the 175 Ghanaians covered by the writ were all taken into custody without any court order or executive decree. Some have been in jail since shortly after



Gen. Ignatius Acheampong

Gen. Acheampong led a coup in January, 1977, against the last civilian government, under Kofi Busia.

"The bitterest complaint we have had from them is that they were just rounded up and not told what they had done wrong," said association president W.A.U. Aduma-Bossman at a press conference on Jan. 11 here.

Asked at a press conference two days later about the possibility of a general amnesty for all "political" prisoners, Gen. Acheampong replied that his government's desire for a national reconciliation of Ghanaians of all persuasions did not mean support for "anarchy."

Assurance Given

After first stating each case would be judged on the individual's merits, he added, "There are no political detainees. This I can assure you... either they have been convicted and jailed for offenses, or whatever, but there are no political detainees."

He said the government had received a number of petitions asking that certain "hardened criminals" be put behind bars to protect the public, and that it had in fact put many away.

Whether the 450 Newsum Prison inmates are "political" or "criminal" detainees, Ghana is scarcely what one would call a "police state" under Gen. Acheampong's largely benevolent rule. Even Bar Association president Aduma-Bossman admits that "there has been considerable progress in understanding the right to dissent since the end of the 'Second Republic'—a reference to the Busia government."

It also appears that there are relatively few lawyers, doctors, teachers or students among those who have been taken into custody, although it is these groups which are the sharpest critics of the Acheampong government. Mr. Aduma-Bossman named one or two professional persons and described the vast majority of the Newsum prisoners as "people in very ordinary situations, like shopkeepers."

The real problem for Gen. Acheampong's civilian opponents appears to be primarily the lack of equal opportunity to make their views known to the public. The country's two largest daily newspapers, plus the national radio and television, are all state controlled and give little time to airing opposition opinion.

Philip Sporn

Imre Pallo, 87, Dies; Baritone Noted in Opera

BUDAPEST, Jan. 25 (AP)—Imre Pallo, 87, long one of Hungary's leading opera singers, died today. His lyric baritone was heard in opera houses throughout Europe, particularly in Italy during the 1920s.

He was particularly known for his performances as Falstaff and Elcetto.

Philip Sporn

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Philip Sporn, 81, a retired president of the American Electric Power Co. died Monday.

He became an engineer for the company and served in that capacity and as president until 1968.

Arthur E. Beaumont

SANTA ANA, Calif., Jan. 25—Arthur Edwin Beaumont, 87, an official artist for the U.S. Navy since 1932, died Monday at his Laguna Hills home. He created his paintings and watercolors at both poles, during World War II battles in the Pacific and at Bikini Atoll nuclear tests.

East Germans Search Berlin-Bonn Express

BERLIN, Jan. 25 (UPI)—In an apparent hunt for army deserters, East German soldiers stopped and searched the Berlin-Bonn express train yesterday, the West Berlin city government said today.

A city government spokesman said that travelers reported that the train was stopped a few miles from the Magdeburg station in an open field. Strident soldiers and 30 policemen searched the train.

FASHION IN PARIS

'Porgy and Bess' By Saint Laurent

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 25.—Fashion entered a new phase with Yves Saint Laurent's new black-on-black collection, shown to Germaine's "Porgy and Bess." Call it the New Orleans look, the island native look or the Harlem look, and you get the picture.

Black models have been stealing the fashion shows for the last few years, but Saint Laurent is the first elegant couturier to pay a tribute to the chic of the contemporary black girl in clothes that women all over the world will want to wear.

Actually, the collection is a delightful fashion visualization of "Porgy and Bess," which is now playing in Paris. The clothes are totally black, totally white or black and white with an occasional dash of red.

Among the details of the Bess look are the cocky straw bowlers, the cropped jackets, the off-the-shoulder length pants, the exaggerated high-heeled shoes. The giant white-dotted black chiffon prints and the black stockings are worn all through the collection, even to a short white chiffon evening dress with an uneven hemline in jagged points.

Beautiful Wife

Though he gives her less time and much less cash, Saint Laurent hasn't totally forgotten the beautiful wife of the rich plantation owner who is hinted at in Germaine's song, "Summer Time." She appears in ruffled, edged, flow-printed crepes, sometimes worn under ruffled-edge coats or jackets, looking as if she had just stepped out of bed on a warm morning.

For formal evenings he dresses her in his skirts of stiff black or white silk, ottoman skirts with demure blouses and one of his new long, skinny straw shawls. This outfit can't hold a candle to the excitement that the Bess look provides.

Saint Laurent's new restaurant suits are sure to live up to the conservative dinner scene this spring. Made of black satin, black wool gabardine or black crepe with a choice of short skirt, long skirt or pants that stop way above the ankle, they come in quietly.

When the lady takes off her jacket, or even just opens it, she is wearing no more than a strapless black lace bra or, at the most, a somewhat see-through camisole. I can remember when restaurant owners were having heart attacks at women arriving for dinner in pants. Can't you?

Pants Suit

Saint Laurent brings back the pants suit in a big way, showing as many as he does skirts. The first outfit on the runway was an all-white pants suit, and a preview of what was to come later.

Its jacket had the broadest shoulders since Saint Laurent's famous "foxes" collection, and though the pants were wearing a man's and ended in cuffs, they stopped short several inches above the ankles to show the nylons and fancy shoes. The model was accompanied by a male model wear-

ing a white suit from Saint Laurent's men's wear collection, just to point out how different the two should look.

Besides the all-black and all-white suits, Saint Laurent likes monochrome jackets above inconspicuously striped pants. One of his favorite looks is the white top over the black pants or narrow black skirts that he uses to balance the broad shoulders. The white tops can be blouses, cropped jackets that stop at the waist or even mid-thigh pullovers.

White houses have longer neckties than last season or else spill ruffles down the front or at the cuffs to underscore the feminine look, and sashes also help. The shoes and stockings are always black.

Suit Season

It's a suit season, and don't forget it. Though Saint Laurent provides a few soft daytime dresses, he is as disinterested in the subject as most of his customers are.

He has saved his creative energy to give the evening clothes all that jazz, and do they ever have it. Some of those I especially remember are the strapless black lace sheath under a long, floating black lace coat; the just-above-knee black sequin chemise with yards of black tulle scarf; the bright red chiffon and the carnival black chiffon printed in big, white blobs and wrapped in a whirlwind of dotted bright red and bright green scarves. Saint Laurent uses more chiffon than you might expect but he cuts it with a free hand. It floats and helps to tell the story.

The irregular hemline, always dipping to the back, isn't an exclusive. It turns up in all the collections, but Saint Laurent carries it to greater extremes. His bride, a 12-year-old black girl, wears white cotton, outlined in a double row of deep ruffles that started knee high and swept the floor behind. His runway star was Mima, a black model from one of the Central American countries who recently appeared on Ebony's cover.

Saint Laurent himself is in fine form and just finishing the costumes for a Coteau play, "L'Alpe à Deux Têtes" that will open here soon.

Paris Honors U.S. Fashion Critic

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 25 (UPI)—The French high-fashion industry rallied around last night to pay a black-tie tribute to American fashion critic Eugenia Sheppard.

All the major French designers took over Maxim's and invited their favorite international customers, who are also often their best friends, to a festive dinner-dance. Ate Gien, president of the Chambre Syndicale de la Couture Parisienne, made a short speech at the end of the dinner, thanking "Chère Eugenia" for "the international reputation your perception has given to French high fashion."

Along with the tribute came a Baccarat glass vase, engraved with the critic's name. The city of Paris also paid an unexpected homage by dispatching Assistant Mayor Jean de Préamont, to award Miss Sheppard the city's highest medal.

The Designers

Listening to the accolades were designers Pierre Balmain, Hubert de Givenchy, Guy Laroche, Jean-Louis Scherrer, Philippe Venet, Pierre Cardin, Marc Bohan of Dior and Gérard Pipart of Rêve as well as representatives of the Lanvin and Patou houses. Yves Saint Laurent had two tables, but was unable to make it because he was still working on his collection, which he showed this morning.

Miss Sheppard started covering the Paris collections in 1952 for The New York Herald Tribune and never missed a season. Often against all odds, she always supported couture. "It has the glamour, the authority," she says, and claims that there is no question that Paris is still the fashion capital of the world.

The Guests

The award was unusual for several reasons. First of all, Paris designers mix about as well as oil and water. So, it was quite a compliment to have them all in the same room. Second, Miss Sheppard, who invented a trash, honest, say-it-as-it-is form of fashion journalism, often ruffled many fashion feathers. But all was forgotten last night as Miss Sheppard, on a thank-you round of the tables, was unable to cope with the hugs and kisses.

Princess Grace came with her son, Prince Albert, her daughter, Princess Caroline, and the princesses, Philippe Junot.

The place was thick with chic and titled women, including the Countess of Paris, the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess of Bedford, Princess of Loboswitz, Countess



Sheppard

Fashion critic Eugenia Sheppard at party in her honor. With her: Monaco's Prince Albert and Princess Grace.

Princess Grace came with her son, Prince Albert, her daughter, Princess Caroline, and the princesses, Philippe Junot. The place was thick with chic and titled women, including the Countess of Paris, the Duchess of Orleans, the Duchess of Bedford, Princess of Loboswitz, Countess

d'Ornano, Viscountess de Rozières and Baroness Guy de Rothschild, who was joined later by Rudolf Nureyev.

But that, too, fitted nicely into Miss Sheppard's career as she was the first one to bring socialites into the news via the fashion pages.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

Gelatin: The Food That Almost Isn't

"BOIL a set of [calves'] feet in four quarts of water," Eliza Leslie advised early 19th-century housewives in her "Directions for Cookery" (a set of feet in the kitchen, as on the left, is four).

The liquid is reduced to two quarts or one half the original quantity, and the meat has dropped in rags from the bone. Then strain the liquid; measure and set it away in a large earthen pan to get cold; and let it rest till next morning. Then if you do not find a firm cake of jelly, boil it over again with an ounce of isinglass, and again set away until cool and congealed. Remove the sediment from the bottom of the cake of jelly and carefully scrape off all the fat. The smallest bit of fat will eventually render it dull and cloudy. Press some clean blotting paper all over it to absorb what little grease may yet remain.

This would seem to be the American housewife's idea of a great deal of travel for arriving at gelatin today, or for the housewife almost anywhere in the world for that matter, since gelatin has been more successful than the United Nations in achieving international harmony and is sold almost everywhere in standardized form and quality—six sheets is universally the correct amount to dissolve in a pint (or half a liter) of water, while the equivalent in powdered form is 1/2 ounce (a tablespoon) or 15 grams, the amount contained in one of the small envelopes in which powdered gelatin is packaged in the United States.

Calves' feet have been forgotten. All the housewife has to do nowadays is add water to the prepared product, and ever since

the passage of the Pure Food and Drugs Act in 1906, she has not been obliged to worry about getting a little lead or arsenic along with her gelatin.

This is a development of our century, but it need not have been. Powdered gelatin existed in the 1840s, even in combination with sugar and artificial flavors, the ready-prepared gelatin desserts of today (whose flavoring seems to have been synthetic from the very beginning), but nobody knew about it for half a century because the arts of advertising, merchandising and packaging had not yet gotten under way. When the news of the existence of prepared gelatin did start getting around, the merchandise was still slow to gain public favor because modern refrigeration had not yet been developed. There was perhaps another potent factor also, the lack of a trademark to run trippingly off the tongue, which in the realm of foodstuffs has often been decisive for success—in this case, Jell-O.

The commonest food use of gelatin is for desserts, in which case it is usually bought in the form of the already sugared and flavored package which demands of the purchaser only that he or she add water. Unflavored gelatin remains in some demand for soups, gelatin salads (which, personally, I can do without), or aspic.

Gelatin is not obtainable, as many persons believe, from hoofs or horns. When Miss Leslie boiled calves' feet, she derived the gelatin not from the hoofs, but from the scraps of white connective tissue which still clung to them—cartilage, sinews, skin and cain (from the protein matrix of bone). Commercial gelatin is

made 10 per cent from cain and 90 per cent from hides. Of the total commercial output, 60 to 65 per cent goes into foods and the rest into various other uses—it provides the outer covering for medicines delivered in soft capsules, it makes emulsions for photography, it is used in the painting of fabrics, it is involved in some types of duplicating equipment, like the hectograph, and it is used for clarifying wine or beer—which, via industrial uses, gets us back into the food category again, as does its addition to ice cream as a stabilizer; it prevents the formation of ice crystals.

Gelatin is largely protein, 85.6 grams of it for each 100 grams of dry gelatin, which generates only 59 calories, so weight watchers might consider it an ideal means for taking on proteins without being beset by calories. But there is a catch: natural dry gelatin may have 85.6 grams of protein per 100, but the commercial gelatin you buy has only 6.4, and by the time this has been dissolved in the necessary amount of water, you have no more than 1.5 grams of protein per 100 grams of intake. Moreover, much of this minute residue is indigestible, for gelatin has a low amino acid content, and amino acids are required to make proteins assimilable. Gelatin is one of the few foods with a negative protein efficiency ratio—which means, to oversimplify a little, that laboratory rats fed on it would lose weight instead of gaining it. Gelatin has no fats, but it has no mineral salts or vitamins either. It is, indeed, as close to being no food at all as any food can possibly get. (C) Waverley Root.

DINING OUT IN RIO

An Offshoot of Lisbon's Finest

By Naomi Barry

RIO DE JANEIRO (UPI)—During Carnival, Rio hosts the world and every available room has been booked for months.

Visitors who know Europe, hungry for more than the superb pinapples, oranges and other fruits, are happy to find the Aviz, an offshoot of Lisbon's finest restaurant of the same name. It is far and away the best public eating place in Rio. Local gastronomic critics have hailed it as the top restaurant of Brazil, outranking any in Sao Paulo, the country's restaurant capital.

The success of the Aviz after two years is the story of two recent Portuguese immigrants, Fernando Ferramentas and Joaquim Olivares, formerly manager and chef of the Lisbon Aviz, who felt the time had come to pull up stakes and try their luck in South America.

To pioneer a luxury restaurant at first was such hard work they wondered if they had jumped from frying pan to fire, so "underdeveloped" were the standards of food and service. Clients were nil. Tourists clung to Copacabana, unwilling very often to chance the traffic and carping drivers. Rio's cluster of millionaires seemed either to eat at home or abroad.

The deep-comfort, contemporary-decorated Aviz is located high above the passing throng on the 8th floor of an office building in downtown Rio. While businessmen from the neighborhood finally discovered the joys of the big business lunch silently served, the Aviz began to make headway.

The menu is Portuguese. However, Ferramentas—determined to adapt to his new homeland—scouted the local potentials. He stumbled on a small variety of papaya from Amazonas that was sweeter and juicier than the big one that was currently in favor. The Aviz made it so popular, it is now sold regularly on the Rio market.

The businessmen didn't care for lamb, preferring beef from Brazil's southernmost province, cooked to a char. Ferramentas thought the lamb was so good that he persisted in presenting it, roasted within a fine wrap of minced garlic, chopped herbs and grated bread crumbs. It is now one of the restaurant's star items. Caraguitanos, exclusive to these waters, is a small member of the lobster family. "Very rich flavor, more tasty than lobster," said Ferramentas. "Excellent for broiling."

Nobody does fresh grilled sardines better than the Portuguese, and they now have found

an appreciative public among the Portuguese-speaking Brazilians. Ferramentas also has introduced his clients to the excellence of their own vegetables... celery, asparagus, artichokes, broccoli, green beans, peas, eggplant, spinach.

The most spectacular of the Aviz import-export dishes is the cataplana, a distinctive specialty of Portugal. You start with the cataplana, a cooking utensil so handsome that many people hang it on their kitchen walls even without knowing what to do with it.

Two hand-hammered copper hemispheres are hinged together. Ingredients are heaped in one and the second pan is brought over it to be held in place with three clamps. A form of steam cooking is then made possible in what looks like a kitchen-style frying sauce. A tightly lidless Dutch oven would do but the effect would be less gorgeous.

Cataplana Aviz

250 grams pork fillet, cut into small pieces
250 grams linguica, a smoked garlic sausage. Chorizo can be substituted
125 grams presalting
300 grams clams
100 grams shrimp
4 medium onions, finely sliced
2 peeled chopped tomatoes
1 clove minced garlic
1 tablespoon olive oil

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (UPI)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

Films

"Operation Thunderbolt," another movie treatment of the Israeli rescue raid at Entebbe, "is a dull and propagandistic Israeli-made feature that is in some ways the least successful of all." Janet Maslin says. Sybil Danning stars as a shrill German terrorist and Klaus Kinsky is her wild-eyed comrade. Miss Maslin calls the film "disturbingly inflammatory," and the director, Menahem Golan, "can't handle its mob scenes. He opts for stereotypes and turns the group of passengers into an uninteresting familiar one." Finally, "the filmmaker's unwillingness to elaborate on the details of the Israeli's crackerjack strategy robs the event of its most exciting and unexplored aspect."

Plays

"Molly," written by Simon Gray, "is a curious, stormy melodrama." Richard Eder says. It's about a deaf, old businessman

married to a frustrated younger woman. She seduces the gardener. The husband suspects the boy, humiliates him then fires him. The boy then steals the man to death. The play has gone through a lot of rewriting and "the effort has been large but insufficient."

Gray "has created a powerful dramatic image out of the story but he has not created a play." The image is that of the husband, played "splendidly" by Michael Higgins. But the problem is that "Gray simply does not know what to do with the wife, Molly," played by Tammy Grimes. There are some very good parts, the seduction of the gardener "is written with some wit and tenderness," and Molly's defense of her conduct to the housekeeper "has spirit and bite." "But none of it is much more than a civilized embroidery on a rather ordinary melodrama," Eder says.

Shah to Visit India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (Reuters)—The Shah of Iran will arrive here on Feb. 2 for a three-day official visit and talks with Indian government leaders. It was announced yesterday.

nouvelle collection

Chloé

2 et 3, rue de GRIBEAUVAL (7^e)

12 Month - Stock										Change										12 Month - Stock										Change									
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Dated : January 26, 1978

BY BANCO LAR BRASILEIRO, S.A., SAO PAULO

19th DECEMBER, 1977

PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1978

Page 7

West German Surplus Post's Sharp Increase

By Sarah K. Mero

FRANKFURT, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ)—The West German trade surplus rose in December to 4.221 billion marks, its second-highest level of 1977, the Federal Statistical Office reported today.

The November surplus on merchandise trade was 3.06 billion marks and the surplus in December 1976 was 3.55 billion marks. Observers were caught off-guard by the surprisingly high December total, as market estimates had placed the figure within the 3-billion to 4-billion-mark range. The trade surplus hit a 1977 peak of 4.806 billion marks in October.

The December figures brought the trade surplus for 1977 to 38.118 billion marks, up 11.4 per cent from 34.469 billion marks in 1976. The current account—comprising trade, services and transfers—posted a preliminary surplus of 3.114 billion marks in 1977, down 4 per cent from 3.456 billion marks in 1976. It showed a preliminary surplus of 2.6 billion marks in December, up from 1.555 billion marks in November and also up from 1.094 billion marks in the year-earlier month.

Economists said that seasonal considerations accounted in part for the sharp monthly rise in the trade surplus, as exporters sought to get orders booked before year-end. Exports rose 8 per cent in the month to 35.435 billion marks from November, more than double the rate of increase in imports. Imports rose by nearly 4 per cent to 31.214 billion marks from the previous month.

Pressure on the Dollar
Despite the seasonal factors, economists and foreign exchange dealers alike expressed surprise at the size of the December rise. On the foreign exchange market, the news resulted in heavy pressure on the dollar, which dipped as low as 2.0890 in Frankfurt. According to a chief foreign exchange dealer, the December results only underlined the fact that the recent revaluation of the mark against the dollar has not been effective in reducing the German trade deficit. He said that

only heavy Bundesbank support for the U.S. fund today kept the sell-off within bounds.

Economists say, however, that the impact of the rising mark will begin to be felt in 1978, as Germany's exports become less competitive in world markets.

Rising domestic demand is also expected to boost imports in the current year. Economists expect the impact to be felt most sharply in the export-intensive machine-manufacturing industry, and less so in the plant construction sector, where know-how and prompt delivery outweigh cost factors.

They explained that in the short-term Germany's imports, denominated in foreign currency, cost less in terms of marks while exports, denominated in marks, are not affected. Thus, the volume of imports can exceed that of exports even while the cost of imports declines, mainly because of the rising value of the mark.

Analysts said that the 11.4-per-cent yearly rise in the trade surplus came as no surprise. Since mid-year, the rate of increase in exports has exceeded that of imports, after growing at mostly the same rate in the first half. During 1977, exports rose 6.5 per cent to 27.827 billion marks, while imports were up by 5.8 per cent to 25.608 billion marks.

In the fourth quarter, however, exports rose by 6 per cent from the third quarter, while imports, nearly twice the rate of increase of imports.

Forecast for Year
In its report on the economy for 1978 released today, the government forecast a 5-per-cent real rise in exports in 1978, following a 4.6-per-cent real rise in 1977. It also projected a 3.5-per-cent real growth rate for the gross national product in 1978, up from the preliminary 2.5-per-cent rate last year.

The report is based on the assumption that self-sustained economic growth will be fueled by higher domestic demand as well as rising exports, the government said.

Fund Managers 'Beat the Market'

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ)—Few professional managers at banks and insurance companies can boast about making money in the 1977 stock market decline, but many believe they had a good year, nonetheless.

The reason: By one of the few available measures, more of these investment managers "beat the market" in 1977 than have done so for some time. Among 161 pooled equity funds, accounting for more than \$14 billion in stock investments, 106 either ended the year with smaller losses than Standard & Poor's 500-stock index or, in the case of 18 funds, were up for the year.

This picture of investment results for the pooled funds, used by banks and insurance companies for their clients' pension-fund accounts, emerges from a preliminary survey by Rogers, Casey & Bakke, a Stamford, Conn., financial consultant to pension funds. It is a condensed version of a more detailed report being prepared by the firm.

In addition to pooled equity funds, the data covers 142 pooled fixed-income funds with assets of \$6.4 billion. Among the latter, more than 90 per cent outperformed the Seasoned Brokers high-grade bond index last year.

1977 was a year in which diversification, flexibility in making cash reserves and stock selection outside the S & P-500 and among the smaller companies within the index paid off for managers," says Edgar Bakke, of the consulting firm.

Some of the better gains in last year's fourth quarter and for the full year were recorded by pooled equity funds that moved 25 per cent, 35

per cent or even more of assets out of stocks and into cash or short-term investments. "This kind of switch is substantial for pension accounts," says Mr. Bakke, "but there has been an increasing willingness to raise cash reserves."

In assessing their own relative performance, money managers were going up against declines in the S & P-500, adjusted for dividends, of 7.2 per cent for the full year and 9.1 per cent in the fourth quarter.

The best 1977 equity fund result in the Rogers Casey sample was turned in by a \$4-million fund managed by Guardian Insurance & Annuity Co., New York City, up 7.9 per cent; the worst was by a \$42-million fund of U.S. Trust Co. of New York, off 12.6 per cent.

Despite the relatively good marks for a majority of pooled funds last year, the managers' results for longer periods still remain well below average. Only one in five bank and insurance pooled equity funds has matched or exceeded the 2.8-per-cent annual total return of the S & P-500 over the nine years since year-end 1968. The split is about the same over the past three, five and seven years—about 80 per cent of the funds lag behind the S & P returns.

In the fixed-income sector, all but a handful of the bank and insurance pooled funds did better last year than the 1.7-per-cent return registered by Seasoned Brokers high-grade bond index. A \$51-million fund managed by Pacific Mutual Life, Newport Beach, Calif., led the fixed-income pack with a 7.9-per-cent gain. Over the past nine years, about half the funds matched or exceeded the 5.4-per-cent average annual return of the index.

Little Affected by W. German Trade Data

Dollar Slides Lower in European Trading

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ)—The dollar fell against most major currencies today, particularly the deutsche mark and Swiss franc, following news of a larger-than-expected trade surplus for West Germany in December.

The surplus was above the average market estimate and exceeded some of the higher forecasts by about a quarter-billion marks.

Curiously, the dollar was slow to react to the news. Immediately after the announcement, one London dealer said: "We haven't seen the panic merchants come in to sell dollars as you might expect." Trading throughout the

day was described as moderately active.

Central banks in Germany, Switzerland and the United States gave the dollar support, though the amounts were not considered too large. It was estimated the Bundesbank bought

around \$25 million, of which \$15 million was purchased at the Frankfurt fixing.

Against the deutsche mark, the dollar fell almost a penny to 2.0890 marks from 2.0865 marks overnight.

The U.S. fund slipped nearly 2 centimes against the Swiss franc to 1.9890 francs from 1.9778 francs late yesterday. Against the French franc, it lost over 1 centime to 4.7025 francs versus 4.7138 francs. The dollar also depreciated against the Dutch guilder, Belgian franc and lira.

Against the yen, the dollar was fairly stable at 241.25 yen, down 33 points on the day. Sterling rose to \$1.9627 from 1.9485 overnight.

U.S. Planning Aid for Steel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ)—The Carter administration plans \$100 million in loan guarantees as part of its program to aid financially troubled steel companies.

The money, from a revolving fund at the Commerce Department's economic development administration, would enable steel companies to continue operations and to modernize plants in areas of high unemployment or threatened major layoffs," according to a statement.

"We don't know how many different companies would be involved," said an official of the economic development administration. "It would be more than one location."

He said the department hopes to make the guarantees available "quite soon," after appropriate congressional committees are notified. Officials drawing up the industry rescue plan have for some time considered loan guarantees, at one point calling for as much as \$215 million. But the official plan outlined in December did not set a figure.

The government hopes to tie the guarantees to other financing arrangements so that more than just the federally guaranteed funds are available. "Obviously the need for capital resources is far greater than the EDA can provide," an agency official said. As previously reported, the plan also calls for protection from low-price steel imports, tax breaks for the industry, changes in enforcement of environmental regulations and aid to communities hit by layoffs.

Alien Investment In U.S. a Record

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT)—A record number of 374 investments in American manufacturing were reported by foreign companies to the Conference Board last year, it was announced yesterday.

The total compared with 254 in 1976 and 161 in 1975 and was the highest since the board began compiling such data in 1968. Dollar figures were reported for 150 of the 374 investments last year and amounted to \$2.9 billion.

West Germany accounted for 53 of the investments, up from 39 in 1976; Canada had 49, down from 62 in 1976. The United Kingdom made 37 investments here, "virtually the same" as in 1976, and Japan had 36, up from 15 the year before, the board said.

Industrial Activity Hits Record in Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 25 (AP-DJ)—Industrial activity in November showed the best rise in 20 months to an all-time high, according to a revised report by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry issued today.

The mining and manufacturing activity index rose 2.9 per cent in November from October and 3 per cent from a year ago to stand at a seasonally adjusted 123.6 (1970 equals 100), a record high level for the index.

The preliminary report showed monthly and yearly activity up by 2.8 per cent. The November rise is the sharpest since a 2.3 per cent gain posted in March, 1976.

Suspension to Be Temporary

U.S. to Halt Trade in U.K. Options

By Colleen Sullivan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (WP)—The Commodity Futures Trading Commission today took the first step toward an eventual temporary suspension of dealer and London commodity options sales in the United States.

The five commissioners unanimously voted to direct the staff to prepare a suspension proposal together with a Federal Register notice by the end of this week. The notice is to give the public and commodity industry 30 days in which to comment on the proposal before the CFTC takes final action.

At the crowded, open hearings, CFTC chairman William Bagley stressed that neither the session nor the suspension proposal were a reaction to the recent scandal surrounding the shutdown of Lloyd, Carr & Co. and the arrest of its president, Alan Abrahams, alias James Carr.

Lloyd, Carr allegedly bilked customers out of \$25 million to \$27 million in fraudulent London commodity options sales in the past year through artificially inflated mark-ups on the premiums and by "bucketing," which is the pocketing of the customers' funds on sales which are never executed at the exchange.

The CFTC had refused to register the firm or its principals to operate and was enmeshed in half a dozen administrative and court proceedings in the past 17 months in an attempt to put it out of business.

Today Mr. Bagley said the CFTC had scheduled the session on options policy weeks ago to discuss the second half of its proposed regulations for a pilot program of trading in U.S. commodity options on exchanges here. In early 1977 the commission approved the first part of the options regulations.

National publicity and criticisms of the agency's apparent inability to cope with the widespread fraud in London options led the commissioners to propose a temporary suspension of the London sales. The suspension would permit the agency to beef up its enforcement and investigative staffs and to minimize any negative spillover effect the London sales scandals might have on the domestic program.

The suspension proposal approved by the commissioners was presented by vice-chairman John

Rainbolt II. It provides for the suspension on London and deal options sales to be lifted after at least four criteria are met. They include:

- The institution of a so-called Title III program, which would create a self-regulatory industry agency similar to the National Association of Securities Dealers to help police commodity futures and commodity options trading.

- The beginning of the pilot program of domestic commodity options trading on U.S. exchanges.

- The implementation of the remainder of the proposed options

regulations, which were discussed today.

- The strengthening of the enforcement capability of the agency.

The last item is dependent on congressional approval of the CFTC's supplemental budget request of \$900,000 for the remainder of fiscal 1978 and \$1.5 million for fiscal 1979 for enforcement, investigative and administrative staff on options.

The supplemental request, while CFTC officials must defend at a congressional hearing on Feb. 23, would add 50 or 60 professionals to the agency's 450-person staff.

Late Selling on Wall Street Cuts Advance in Stock Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (NYT)—Stocks struggled to stay ahead all day but surrendered most of its gains in the final hour. Trading was light.

Analysts said the advance was aided by a rash of favorable corporate earnings reports, and the usual bargain-hunting in a heavily oversold market.

But trading volume was light, indicating caution among investors ahead of tomorrow's Federal Reserve report on money supply, the analysts said.

Another factor that continues to pressure the list is the nation's international trade position, the analysts said. The latest trade report, which had been tentatively scheduled for release tomorrow, was delayed until Monday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.87 at 772.44. It was up 2.34 at 3 p.m. Some 750 issues advanced with 510 declining.

Volume totaled 18.69 million shares, unchanged from 18.69 million yesterday.

The steel group showed relative strength. Bethlehem Steel eased 1/8 to 23 1/2. The company's fourth quarter earnings were an

improvement over the third quarter, which reflected losses from plant closings and resulted in a loss for the full year.

Armco Steel, posting sharply higher earnings yesterday, rose 3/8 to 27 7/8. U.S. Steel gained 5/8 to 32 1/4. National Steel was up 1/4 at 32 1/2 and Inland Steel advanced 1/2 to 35 3/4.

Electronic stocks attracted bids, as Firebird Camera rose 1 1/8 to 24 5/8, Burroughs, raising its dividend, rose 1/8 to 65 1/4 and Honeywell 5/8 at 43 7/8 after posting improved profits.

In the oil group, Exxon rose 3/8 to 43 1/8. The company raised its dividend. Among oil firms reporting higher earnings, Standard Oil of California rose 1/4 to 35 3/8, Standard Oil of Ohio 1/4 to 35 3/8, Mobil 1/2 to 60 3/8 and Shell 5/8 to 29 1/2.

Cities Services eased 1/8 to 49 1/8 on slightly lower profits. Texaco was unchanged at 26.

The Energy Department has charged Texaco with overcharging on crude oil prices. Prominent gainers included Baugh & Lomb, rising 2 1/2 to 51 1/4, while Teletype rose 3/8 to 65 7/8.

Philip Morris eased 1/8 to 57 1/8. The company had higher earnings and announced plans for building another cigarette factory.

Weyerhaeuser rose 1/2 to 24 3/4 in spite of lower earnings, while St. Regis paper declined 3/8 to 29 3/4 on higher net.

Prices were higher on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading. The Amex gained 0.25 to 121.48.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

American Electric Power			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	535.0	490.8	
Profits	71.4	60.7	
Per Share	0.70	0.75	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	2,040.0	1,840.0	
Profits	236.9	236.9	
Per Share	2.24	2.60	

Bethlehem Steel			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,360.0	1,240.0	
Profits	18.2	39.7	
Per Share	0.43	0.91	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	5,410.0	4,300.0	
Profits	448.2	168.0	
Per Share	—	3.85	

Boise Cascade			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	597.9	503.8	
Profits	27.9	27.5	
Per Share	1.03	0.93	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	2,310.0	1,930.0	
Profits	115.6	97.3	
Per Share	4.00	3.30	

Celanese			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	576.0	509.0	
Profits	15.0	9.0	
Per Share	1.01	0.62	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	2,320.0	2,120.0	
Profits	70.0	65.0	
Per Share	4.70	4.67	

Cities Service			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,170.0	1,190.0	
Profits	54.3	59.3	
Per Share	1.96	2.18	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	4,430.0	4,010.0	
Profits	210.2	217.0	
Per Share	7.62	7.98	

Control Data			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	548.0	588.0	
Profits	14.7	10.8	
Per Share	0.65	0.62	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	2,300.0	2,100.0	
Profits	62.9	44.2	
Per Share	3.65	2.55	

General Foods			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,370.0	1,300.0	
Profits	38.5	36.8	
Per Share	0.77	0.74	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	5,410.0	4,300.0	
Profits	117.7	194.5	
Per Share	2.36	2.70	

Heublein			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	448.2	410.1	
Profits	16.8	14.1	
Per Share	0.79	0.65	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,810.0	1,710.0	
Profits	63.9	79.7	
Per Share	3.13	2.74	

Honeywell			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	828.8	731.2	
Profits	48.6	42.2	
Per Share	2.32	2.07	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	3,900.0	3,510.0	
Profits	145.1	113.1	
Per Share	6.90	5.50	

Ingersoll-Rand			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	568.8	500.3	
Profits	32.1	30.1	
Per Share	1.65	0.98	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	2,100.0	1,900.0	
Profits	117.7	106.9	
Per Share	5.83	5.33	

Koppers			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	352.50	322.50	
Profits	20.40	12.90	
Per Share	0.81	0.51	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,380.00	1,190.00	
Profits	65.20	68.80	
Per Share	2.64	2.67	

Mead			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	497.8	403.7	
Profits	23.2	21.5	
Per Share	0.94	0.87	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,820.0	1,590.0	
Profits	98.0	88.8	
Per Share	4.10	3.61	

Merek			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	445.0	401.5	
Profits	62.3	56.7	
Per Share	0.83	0.75	
Year	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,720.0	1,560.0	
Profits	277.5	265.7	
Per Share	3.67	3.39	

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All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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(Continued on Page 10)

GOLDMAN SACHS CAPABILITY: 1977-A RECORD YEAR IN SERVING INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANKING CLIENTS.

A Record Year \$247,000,000 INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE PLACEMENTS IN THE U.S.

Transactions for 11 issuers, eight of them new Goldman Sachs clients, including:

De Laval Separator Company,
a subsidiary of Alfa-Laval AB
Mitsui & Co. (USA), Inc.,
a subsidiary of Mitsui & Co. Ltd.
Paktank Corporation,
a subsidiary of Pakhoed Holding N.V.
SHV North America Holding Corporation,
a subsidiary of SHV Holdings nv
TVO Power Company

A Record Year 24 TRANSACTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL CURRENCIES

Assisted 24 companies in arranging long-term currency swaps or parallel loan transactions involving a wide range of currencies—dollars, sterling, cruzeiros, pesetas, kroner, and guilders.

A Record Year \$940,000,000 INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS IN THE U.S.

Managed or co-managed ten issues, and added six new clients.

The British Petroleum Company Limited
13,357,000 American Depositary Shares representing
13,357,000 £1 Units of Ordinary Stock

Caisse Nationale des Autoroutes
\$50,000,000
9½% Guaranteed Bonds due March 15, 1997

Electricité de France
\$50,000,000
8½% Guaranteed External Notes due June 1, 1987

Inter-American Development Bank
\$100,000,000
8½% Bonds due 2002

Ito-Yokado Co., Ltd.
\$50,000,000
6% Convertible Debentures due August 31, 1992

Kingdom of Norway
\$150,000,000
7½% Notes due February 1, 1982

Kingdom of Norway
\$100,000,000
7½% Notes due June 15, 1982

Province of Saskatchewan
\$125,000,000
8½% Debentures due 2007

Republic of Finland
\$50,000,000
8½% External Loan Bonds due 1992

Wacoal Corp.
1,200,000 American Depositary Shares representing
6,000,000 Shares of Common Stock

A Record Year \$8,900,000,000 TRADING IN INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL PAPER

Goldman Sachs has long been the world's largest dealer of commercial paper. In 1977 we sold nearly \$9 billion of international commercial paper to U.S. and overseas investors on behalf of 13 international issuer clients.

A Record Year \$356,000,000 EUROBONDS AND EURO-EQUITIES

Managed or co-managed 12 issues. Served six new public offering clients.

Beecham Financiering B.V.
\$30,000,000

6¼% Convertible Guaranteed Bonds 1992

Cavenham International B.V.
\$50,000,000

9½% Guaranteed Bonds due 1987

Ford Motor Credit Company of Canada, Limited
Cdn. \$20,000,000 8½% Notes due May 15, 1984
Cdn. \$20,000,000 8½% Notes due May 15, 1987

General Foods, Limited
Cdn. \$25,000,000
8½% Notes 1984

Kao Soap Company, Ltd.
\$20,000,000

6% Convertible Bonds 1992

Walter Kidde Overseas Finance N.V.
\$50,000,000

8½% Guaranteed Notes due July 1, 1985

Orient Leasing (Caribbean) N.V.
\$20,000,000

8¼% Guaranteed Notes due 1983

Singer International Securities Company
\$50,000,000

8¼% Guaranteed Notes due April 1, 1982

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français
\$45,000,000

8½% Guaranteed Notes due 1984

Stanley Electric Co., Ltd.
6,000,000 Shares of Common Stock

Tokyu Department Store Co., Ltd.
\$15,000,000
6% Convertible Bonds 1992

A Record Year \$2,000,000,000 TRADING IN INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES IN THE U.S. AND OVERSEAS

Made markets in all issues of Yankee Bonds and traded in 72 different issues of ADR's, covering European, South African, and Japanese corporations.

Continued to make major capital commitments to accommodate client interest in bankers acceptances and Japanese and European bank CD's.

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Goldman Sachs

Uncommon Capability

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 25

-12 Month		Stock		Yld.		P/E		Ss.		2 m.		Chge	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
14	6%	WhiteHts											
35	21	Wm. Wrigley	1.60	5.3	10	31		7	4%	7	20%	12	12
33	21	Wm. Wrigley	20	2.5	7	19	74%	74%			74%		
17	12	Wm. Wrigley	80	5.0	7	15	16%				81%	9	+ 14
30	16	Wm. Wrigley	20	5.4	7	19	18%	18%			18%	12	+ 14
34	16	Wm. Wrigley	12	1.5	12	16	20%	20%			25%	34	+ 14
40	24	Wm. Wrigley	1.5	4.1	23	28					34%		
46	24	Wm. Wrigley	1	7.8	9	27					28%		
33	27%	Wm. Wrigley	2.12	3.2	10	17	28%	28%			53%	14	+ 14
101	101	Wm. Wrigley	17.75	8.3	220	234%	234%				53%	14	+ 14
22	19%	Wm. Wrigley	1.00	3.3	10	20%	20%				19%	19%	14
22	19%	Wm. Wrigley	1.54	2.8	9	15	18%	18%			17%	18	+ 14
54	23	Wm. Wrigley	1.52	3.8	11	20%	20%				11%	11%	
14	10%	Wm. Wrigley	16	3.3	6	10	4%	4%			4%		
15	10%	Wm. Wrigley	32	4.9	8	12%	12%				12%	12	+ 14
9	5%	Wm. Wrigley	1.4	1.4	10	24	21%	21			21	21	+ 14
26	16	Wm. Wrigley	1.40	7.8	123	184	184				184		
38	28	Wm. Wrigley	1.20	7.0	14	24	21%	21			21	21	+ 14
95	95	Wm. Wrigley	2.80	3.5	10	4	69%	69%			69%	69	+ 14
10	7%	Wm. Wrigley	40	4.4	8	12	11%	11%			11%		
10	7%	Wm. Wrigley	35	4.9	8	12	11%	11%			11%		
55	55	Wm. Wrigley	33	4.9	8	12	11%	11%			11%		
95	95	Wm. Wrigley	1.60	3.6	1170	40%	40%				40%	40	+ 14
14	14	Wm. Wrigley	1.00	3.3	10	20%	20%				20%	20	+ 14
14	14	Wm. Wrigley	20	3.9	5	10	10%	10%			10%	10	+ 14
17	17%	Wm. Wrigley	52	6.1	31	15%	15				15		
19	18	Zapata	300	7.22	358	77%	77%				77%	77	+ 14
19	18	Zapata	1.00	3.3	10	20%	20%				20%	20	+ 14
26	12%	Zenith	1	1.2	18	14	13%	13%			13%	13	+ 14
17	13	Zurined	40	4.8	8	15	14%	14%			14%	14	+ 14

Sales figures are unofficial.

a-New yearly low. b-New yearly high.

c-Declared or paid. d-Declared or paid in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends are payments not included as regular ones are identified to the following footnotes.

e-Also extra or extras. f-Annual rate plus stock dividend or split up. i-Paid this year, dividend omitted. j-Also extra or extras. k-Declared or paid this year. l-Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. m-New yearly low. n-New yearly high. o-Also extra or extras. p-Declared or paid in the foregoing table in preceding 12 months. Estimated cash value as of Dec. 31, 1934. q-Also extra or extras. r-Also dividend and sales in full. s-Sales in full. t-Also extra or extras. u-Also extra or extras. v-Also extra or extras. w-Also extra or extras. x-Also extra or extras. y-Also extra or extras. z-Also extra or extras.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to

[illegible]

Feb	46.25	46.65	46.70	46.40	+
Apr	40.00	41.60	40.60	41.52	+
Jun	41.87	42.60	41.67	42.55	+

20.77	+ .68	Aug	39.95	39.60	38.75	39.53	+
20.52	+ .62	Oct	36.30	36.80	36.15	36.75	+
20.40	+ .62	Dec	36.75	36.85	36.45	36.80	+
20.65	+ .18	Feb	34.15	34.15	36.05	34.15	-

Sales: Feb 2059; April 2851; June 147;
July 418; Aug 129; Oct 96; Dec 14; Fr
12

Open Interest: Feb 7399; April 649
June 4213; July 2003; Aug 775; Oct 65

150.00	+	50	SHELL EGGS (22.50 doz)				
152.90	+	30	Mar	43.20	44.20	43.75	43.90
155.50	+	50	Apr	42.00	42.40	41.90	42.00
155.00				42.00	42.00	41.50	41.50

159.70	+1.30								
160.58									
		Jun	43.20	43.40	43.30	43.20	-		
		Jul	45.70	45.70	45.50	45.20			
		Sep	47.25	47.35	47.25	47.00	+		
499.50	-1.50	Sales: March 229; April 28; May 3							
500.40	-50	June 12; July 3; Sep 9							
503.90	-90	Open Interest: Jan 40; March 740; Apr							
507.40	-70	340; May 339; June 77; July 2; Sep 2							

529.50	- .70	Feb	60.15	62.07	59.80	62.05	+1.8
537.00	-1.10	Mar	58.90	60.42	58.25	60.42	+2.5
544.50	+ .20	May	58.10	60.80	57.95	59.97	+1.6

Aug 55.20 56.75 54.85 56.75 +TOL
Sales: Feb 3724; March 2234; May 1889
Jul 414; Aug 70.

392.40 + .70
590.00 - 1.00
lbs)

Open Interest: Feb 4718; March 2839;
May 1889; Jul 1534; Aug 471.
b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal

41.22 + .58
42.78 + .46

Market
(strict ton)
(ounce)

**Wednesday's
New Highs and Lows**

[illegible]

Previous (Close)	Ducane E System	Myers LE NevadPow	Tennaco pr UnEl 2.13p
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Senate Unit Asks

Previous (Close)	Ducane E System	Myers LE NevadPow	Tennaco pr UnEl 2.13p
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Senate Unit Asks

In South Africa

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (Box-
ters).—A Senate report today
called on the Carter adminis-
tration to take active steps to dis-

The recommendation was made by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, in a 332-page report based on

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NOTHING BUT THE BEST FOR YOUR BOAT

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January 26, 1978

... and ...

[illegible]

10

Result

Telex: 612832

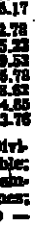
• *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 1999, 38, 10, 1299-1306.

PEANUTS



BYRON

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds Institute, Inc. with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund: (d)-daily; (w)-weekly; (m)-monthly; (r)-regularly; (i)-irregularly.



TRANSATLANTIC BLUES

By Wilfrid Sheed. Robbins-Dutton. 312 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WE got off to a terrific start in Wilfrid Sheed's ninth and latest novel, "Transatlantic Blues." Monty Chatworth—The one and only. The conscience of television, Mr. Literacy—is cast as a transatlantic flight from New York to London, having just picked up most of the prizes in the public affairs category at the latest Sony Awards ceremony. Now, well-lubricated with celebratory scotch, he is seized with a desire to make his first confession in 10 years. This sacrament, though Monty has long ago left the Roman Catholic Church (if he was ever really in it), he still regards with such longing—at least for the way it was in the days before Vatican II—that he is toying with the idea of opening "a string of confessionals across the country, like Fred Astaire dance studios, where you can speak your piece to genuine Monty Chatworth priests who miss their end of it—being the ears and mouth of God for a night."

Anyway, in this state of incoherence and spiritual distress, Monty lurches from passenger to passenger, in both first and tourist class, offering each the chance to hear him and give him penance. Finally, finding no takers, or none that will take him seriously, he settles for another little black box—a tape recorder; Father Sony, as he addresses him, and proceeds to confess to the balance of the novel. It is a powerful series of scenes in which this introduction unfolds, black comedy at its very pitchiest. Chatworth must have awful things to tell, we think, as we settle back for what will surely be a joyride through hell.

What in fact do these things amount to? Monty is guilty of fraudulence... he tells Father Sony. His internationally famous television persona is the exquisite end product of an assembly line along which mimeries, pretences and outright lies have been slapped together.

Having been raised on both sides of the Atlantic by old-line English Roman Catholic parents who could not make up their minds whether they hated England or America more, he feels a genuine product of neither, and so has long since mastered the art of playing the tough American to the English and the puffed-up Englishman to the Americans. Also, he has misled women, abandoned the survivors of his family, betrayed his genuine origins, and cheated his immortal soul. Even t name Monty is phony. Ponder his real name, having been judged by the San Francisco television station where he got to start as not being right enough.

Monty's confession of how got to be a fraud would make for altogether glorious come if we were allowed to keep a distance from him, if he were as at him as a bounder, we could hate him half as much as he hates himself. We would then be free to be free as enemies," and Monty quips another context) to list uproariously at his humiliated school experiences—those as English World War II refu at St. Boniface, a third-American Roman Catholic school, where Monty was more like than the Muldoan provocateurs who populate the place; and as a Tank at Oxfo where Monty tries to be things to all people, whether he, as aspiring gentlemen, social aesthetes, or Laborites. A we could savor the distinct Sheed wit, which has been before him, and which he is now.

But because of the nature Monty's confession, we are forced to spend a lot of time close to him. And he is a in genuine agony, with the understandable dilemma that as Roman Catholic in England, an English child in America, as an American-educated student at Oxford, he has been doing a double and is virtually forced to resort to pretense and lies in masquerading. In a very way, we come to sympathize the fellow.

And what in fact has he got that most of us wouldn't do in similar circumstances? As of his several voices needles the end of the book, "This a thoroughly mediocre confession, my son. As far as I can tell, your sinner sound depressed enough. Perhaps that's the worst of it. Stringing a girls along, as men have to doing since the dawn of Lying, faking, pretending, one sin, really. Denying one's heritage. Selling soap. Deceiving the public. Absconding with one's own Spittles. Denying one's own faith. Not being a rate." His hatred of him amounts to a contempt for all us, which was most distressing with the sympathy we feel him, and ends up making us write in discomfort.

Or to put it more objectively,

Christopher Lehmann-Haus
a book reviewer for The
New York Times.

—By Alan Trust

In the diagramed deal West and his partner combined in defense in a difficult post-score situation.

North opened a weak no-trump, and East completed to the three-level. Three hearts could have been defeated by two tricks after a minor-suit lead, but South's bid for three hearts and

The contract was now set and the question was what would fall by one trick or more. There was only one way to get a two-trick defeat for a score instead of a modest one and West found it. He remaining club, cutting off line of communication.

Three rounds of hearts were led, and South should have ruffed for he would then have had diamonds of equal rank and would have discarded a diamond in the belief that the diamond king was on his right. West threw a club and Hess made a good move by leading a fourth round of hearts. This was a "good-shut" but Smith was on knees to

discards.

South chose to ruff this low in his hand, and West threw another club rather than overruff. A low trump would have been South's best move at this point, but he led the ace and another trump, and West won with the king to reach this position:

one trick

NORTH (P)

♠KJ5
♥K43
♦AQ5
♣AQ5

WEST

♠K10712
♥—
♦—
♣—

EAST

♠—
♥—
♦—
♣—

NORTH
 ♠Q
 ♥—
 ♦AQ8
 ♣AQ8
 WEST
 ♠1076
 ♥—
 ♦K83
 ♣—

EAST
 ♠—
 ♥8
 ♦J98
 ♣—

SOUTH
 ♠AJ942
 ♥85
 ♦102
 ♣K763

Neither side was vulnerable. I
 (over)

47	1005	North	East	South
		INT.	20	20
		Pass	30	Pass
		Pass	Pass	30
		Pass	Pass	Pass
		West led the heart jack.		

DENNIS THE MENACE


Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



HERBTO

--	--	--	--	--	--

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer:  (Answers to come)

Yesterday's | **Jumbles: FEVER PARKA BEHIND GAMBOL.**
Answer: How to tell the price of something in a German shop—IT'S "MARKED"

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office
Printed in Great Britain

'...AND THANKS FOR YOUR HELP...I FOUND HIM UNDER MY SOCKS IN THE DRAWER...AND HE WAS STILL ALIVE!'

Her Third in Four Days

Wenzel Wins Another Slalom

BERGHOFFEN, West Germany, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Hanni Wenzel today won her third World Cup slalom in four days and further increased her lead in the women's overall standings.

She completed two legs of the course in a combined time of one minute 45.76 seconds, nine-tenths of a second ahead of second-place skier, Lise-Marie Morerod, who finished in one minute 46.81 seconds.

Wenzel, 21, triumphed in a slalom over the same 967-meter course here yesterday. Last Sunday she finished first at Maribor, Yugoslavia.

Her latest success makes her an overwhelming favorite at next week's world championship slalom in nearby Garmisch-Partenkirchen. She won this event when the world championships were last held in St. Moritz, Switzerland, in 1974.

Several of her leading rivals came to grief today as they tried to match her pace on the hard-packed track, flagged out with 53 gates on the first run and 37 gates on the second.

Among those who were disqualified on the second leg after falling or missing a gate were Fritze Fahn, Becky Dorsey and Christina Cooper, all of whom were in the leading 10 after the first run.

The top U.S. finisher, Abbi Fisher, was ninth after the first run, with a clocking of 52.59. She advanced to fourth place in the final standings with the second best second-fastest clocking of 54.84.

Two Races Rescheduled
BERN, Jan. 25 (AP)—The World Cup women's downhill slalom race, postponed to Badgastein, Austria, last Wednesday because of poor weather conditions, has been rescheduled for March 13 at Badleinkirchheim, Austria, the International Ski Federation announced.

A men's World Cup downhill race, postponed twice at Wengen, Switzerland this month, will be held at Laax, Switzerland, on March 12, the day after another men's downhill race scheduled at Laax.

Women's Slalom
1. Hanni Wenzel 1:45.76
2. Lise-Marie Morerod 1:46.81
3. Christina Cooper 1:47.43
4. Abbi Fisher 1:47.59
5. Len Seelinger 1:47.59
6. Fritze Fahn 1:48.48
7. Becky Dorsey 1:48.59
8. Tina Thoenes 1:48.59
9. Sigrid Rodehorst 1:48.59
10. Martina Macho 1:48.59

World Cup Standings
Points
1. Hanni Wenzel 100
2. Lise-Marie Morerod 95
3. Christina Cooper 90
4. Abbi Fisher 85
5. Len Seelinger 80
6. Fritze Fahn 75
7. Becky Dorsey 70
8. Tina Thoenes 65
9. Sigrid Rodehorst 60
10. Martina Macho 55

George Bamberger
hit 26 home runs for us.

Bamberger signed a two-year contract and said he plans semi-retirement after 1979.

"I plan after two years to go to Florida, be an instructor in some organization and go fishing," he said. "I'm a family man and I think more of my family than I do of baseball. The only way I won't retire is if my kids are not all settled—I have one daughter married and two at home—or unless things go so well that I see a pennant on the tip of my finger."

But the Orioles' success in 10 games in parts of three seasons as a major league pitcher, takes over a club that had a 77-95 record last season and that never has finished better than 76-98 in its nine-year history.

"It is a fine offense and defensive club," said Bamberger, who has no managerial experience. "The main problem is pitching. It has good pitching, good arms, but the pitchers are inexperienced. I'm confident that once we get them to become pitchers instead of throwers, this ball club can win the pennant."

Already familiar with Brewer personnel, Bamberger said his lineup is contingent on Don Money's hitting well enough to play second base regularly.

If Sabatsky can hit, Bamberger said, his batting order against right-handed pitching would be Robin Yount at shortstop, Don Money at third base, Cecil Cooper at first base, Larry Hulse in right field, Steve Largent in center, Ben Oglive in left, Sal Bando as designated hitter, Ray Fosse catching and Sabatsky at second.

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Perreault's Goal in Overtime Decides NHL All-Star Game

BUFFALO, N.Y., Jan. 25 (UPI)—Phil Perreault scored at 3 minutes 56 seconds of the first overtime period in National Hockey League All-Star play to give the team of Wales Conference a 3-2 victory over the Clarence Campbell Conference here last night.

Perreault's shot from the side deflected into the net off the stick of Phil Esposito past goalie Wayne Stephenson.

Rick Martin had forced the overtime by poking in his own rebound from directly in front of Stephenson with only 1:39 remaining in the third period. Both Martin and Perreault played for the Buffalo Sabres.

Last Year's Hero
The goal by Martin, who was the hero of last year's all-star game when he scored twice in the overtime period, followed a game-long back by the Wales Conference in the second and third periods.

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Brewers Lure Bamberger from Orioles to Be Manager

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25 (AP)—George Bamberger, the Baltimore Orioles' highly successful pitching coach, has been named manager of the Milwaukee Brewers and predicted that the team soon will be pennant contenders in baseball's powerful National League.

"I'm not conceding a thing. I can't play better than 500 this year. I think this ballclub in the future will win the pennant," Bamberger, describing himself as a teacher, motivator and manager.

George was our first choice. I asked no one else for permission to talk to anyone else. I Harry Dalton, who succeeded as Baltimore's general manager after a Nov. 19 purge that also cost the job of manager a Grammas and the player equipment chief, Al Widmar.

Record of Success
"George is a winner," Dalton said. "In 10 years at Baltimore he had 18 pitchers who won 20 or more games and four Cy Young and winners, Jim Palmer three times and Mike Cuellar once. He is a very independent person who thinks his leadership qualities are excellent knowledge not only of pitching, but in handling pitchers, who had no decisions in 10 games in parts of three seasons as a major league pitcher, takes over a club that had a 77-95 record last season and that never has finished better than 76-98 in its nine-year history."

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CHARACTER	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ENTREPRENEURIAL	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
MENTAL ALERTNESS	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
STRENGTH AND EXPLOSION	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
COMPETITIVENESS	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
AGGRESSIVENESS	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
OFFENSIVE ENDS-RECEIVING	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
RECEIVING SHORT	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
RECEIVING LONG	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
AVOID BEING HELD UP	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
FAKING AND CUTTING ABILITY	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
REMOVING ABILITY AFTER CATCH	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ABILITY AS A BLOCKER	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
CATCHING IN A CROWD	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
HEADS	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
DEFENSIVE LINEUP	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ABILITY AGAINST THE RUN	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ABILITY TO KEY AND DIAGNOSE	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
OFFENSIVE BACKS	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
POWER RUNNER	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
OUTSIDE RUNNING ABILITY	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ABILITY TO BREAK BACKS	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ELUSIVE RUNNER	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
OVER-ALL RECEIVING ABILITY	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
BLOCKING—PASS & RUN	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
HANDS	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
DEFENSIVE BACKS	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
OVER-ALL ABILITY AGAINST THE RUN	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ABILITY AGAINST PASS	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ABILITY TO KEY AND DIAGNOSE	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

A Dallas Cowboy scouting report on a college prospect, an offensive end at Rice.

Organization the Secret to Cowboys' Success

By Neil Amdur

DALLAS (UPI)—The 2,500 black books line a complete wall and part of a basement in the Dallas Cowboys' offices off the North Central Expressway. They can tell you the size, speed and character of every pro football prospect for the last 18 years. They also are one reason why the Cowboys have not had a losing season in the National Football League since 1965.

Organization is the name of the game with the Cowboys, from the football team to the front office. And if Dallas is the IBM of pro football, with its computerized operation and the seemingly cold detached demeanor of coach Tom Landry on the sidelines, the Cowboys strive to stay one step ahead of other rivals in the NFL's curve of scouting.

In the delicate area of labor relations, for example, Gil Brandt, the vice-president of personnel development, now checks the biographical patterns of Cowboy players before scheduling contract negotiations for a particular day.

Only on Good Days
"I won't talk contract with a player on critical days," Brandt said, referring to the emotional, physical and mental cycles associated with an individual's body. "I don't know if what I'm doing is valid, but I think there's a lot of sense in the way we do these things now. If United Airlines won't let their pilots fly on critical days, why should I bargain with the future of a player?"

Brandt, who has been with the Cowboys since they joined the NFL as an expansion franchise in 1960, began computing biographical patterns last year. All except one of the Cowboy players are under contract.

The Cowboys court talent long before the college draft. A slick brochure, exhibiting the warm weather, high interest in pro football and low cost of living in Dallas, is sent to each of the 1,000 college prospects. The Cowboys mail these brochures, Dallas Cowboys Weekly, to 200 college players because, in Brandt's words, "guys are always hanging around the trading room, and it's a pretty good way of reaching a lot of people you're trying to reach."

Busy on Other Fronts
But the Cowboys also cultivate relationships with college coaches, sending congratulatory letters to all new coaches before their first game. Last fall, they sent a giant black Cowboy banner to David Paterno, the son of Penn State coach Joe Paterno, after David was hospitalized.

Brandt, a one-time baby photographer at Milwaukee, once visited with the 7-year-old son of Frank Matney during the Syracuse-Pittsburgh game last year as a favor to the Syracuse coach.

"I just wanted you to know that the public relations of the Cowboys is not limited to pro football," Matney later wrote Brandt, who sent an old helmet to the boy. "My young son, Mike, has a No. 1 team and it is not Syracuse or Michigan—it is the Dallas Cowboys."

None of the Cowboys' public relations machinery, which includes promoting their popular group of cheerleaders, would be worth the investment if Dallas's win-loss record were abysmal. But the team has won the Super Bowl and, unlike some Wall Street companies, the Dallas stock is strong and rising, with 23 of the 43 players in their third year or less of pro football.

Trust in the System
The Cowboys' ability to win with their own is deeply rooted and reflects strength and faith in the system. Dallas has no players who were obtained through trades on its roster, yet still it has wound up with two No. 1 picks and a No. 2 choice in three of the last four college drafts.

"When you trade, it's kind of like the used-car business," Brandt said during an interview. "Nobody wants to trade a car unless there's something wrong with it."

The Cowboys encourage players to live in Dallas year-round, in order to effectively monitor their off-season training habits and assist in finding jobs. The play-

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None of the Cowboys' public relations machinery, which includes promoting their popular group of cheerleaders, would be worth the investment if Dallas's win-loss record were abysmal. But the team has won the Super Bowl and, unlike some Wall Street companies, the Dallas stock is strong and rising, with 23 of the 43 players in their third year or less of pro football.

Trust in the System
The Cowboys' ability to win with their own is deeply rooted and reflects strength and faith in the system. Dallas has no players who were obtained through trades on its roster, yet still it has wound up with two No. 1 picks and a No. 2 choice in three of the last four college drafts.

"When you trade, it's kind of like the used-car business," Brandt said during an interview. "Nobody wants to trade a car unless there's something wrong with it."

The Cowboys encourage players to live in Dallas year-round, in order to effectively monitor their off-season training habits and assist in finding jobs. The play-

Organization the Secret to Cowboys' Success

By Neil Amdur

DALLAS (UPI)—The 2,500 black books line a complete wall and part of a basement in the Dallas Cowboys' offices off the North Central Expressway. They can tell you the size, speed and character of every pro football prospect for the last 18 years. They also are one reason why the Cowboys have not had a losing season in the National Football League since 1965.

Organization is the name of the game with the Cowboys, from the football team to the front office. And if Dallas is the IBM of pro football, with its computerized operation and the seemingly cold detached demeanor of coach Tom Landry on the sidelines, the Cowboys strive to stay one step ahead of other rivals in the NFL's curve of scouting.

In the delicate area of labor relations, for example, Gil Brandt, the vice-president of personnel development, now checks the biographical patterns of Cowboy players before scheduling contract negotiations for a particular day.

Only on Good Days
"I won't talk contract with a player on critical days," Brandt said, referring to the emotional, physical and mental cycles associated with an individual's body. "I don't know if what I'm doing is valid, but I think there's a lot of sense in the way we do these things now. If United Airlines won't let their pilots fly on critical days, why should I bargain with the future of a player?"

Brandt, who has been with the Cowboys since they joined the NFL as an expansion franchise in 1960, began computing biographical patterns last year. All except one of the Cowboy players are under contract.

The Cowboys court talent long before the college draft. A slick brochure, exhibiting the warm weather, high interest in pro football and low cost of living in Dallas, is sent to each of the 1,000 college prospects. The Cowboys mail these brochures, Dallas Cowboys Weekly, to 200 college players because, in Brandt's words, "guys are always hanging around the trading room, and it's a pretty good way of reaching a lot of people you're trying to reach."

Busy on Other Fronts
But the Cowboys also cultivate relationships with college coaches, sending congratulatory letters to all new coaches before their first game. Last fall, they sent a giant black Cowboy banner to David Paterno, the son of Penn State coach Joe Paterno, after David was hospitalized.

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Redskins Hire Pardee As Allen Replacement

By Leonard Shapiro and Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI)—Jack Pardee signed a three-year contract yesterday to coach the Washington Redskins of the National Football League, succeeding George Allen, the man he played and coached under for eight years in Los Angeles and Washington.

Pardee, 41, becomes the 15th head coach in Redskins history. His contract is in the \$125,000-a-year range, the same salary Allen received the last seven seasons until he was fired last week in a contract dispute.

Pardee flew to Washington yesterday from Chicago and met with the team president, Edward Bennett Williams, for 3 1/2 hours. The head coach of the Chicago Bears the last three seasons before resigning last Thursday, Pardee reported to Redskins headquarters this morning to begin preparations for the 1978 season.

His First Choice
In introducing Pardee to the press, Williams said, "When it became inevitable we had to seek another coach, my No. 1 choice was Jack Pardee. I've known Jack a number of years and have developed a warm friendship with him."

Pardee said he believed the Redskins coaching position could be the best job in the league "because of the attitude of the team, the support that it gives the team, the commitment ownership has to excellence."

"There are certainly some drawbacks to it," he continued. "The obvious one is the draft-choice situation right now. The Redskins do not have a selection until the ninth round of the 1978 draft. They have their first pick in 1979, but no subsequent pick until the seventh round, because of Allen's policy of trading draft choices for veterans."

No Great Rush
Williams, meanwhile, said he would focus his attention on obtaining a general manager, although he said "there is not the kind of urgency on that as there was in picking a new head coach." Allen held both posts.

Williams said he might wait a few weeks to see the outcome of other coaching and general manager shifts around the NFL, leading to speculation that he will seek a man now employed as a general manager.

Pardee said his system and philosophies were similar to Allen's. "But there are things I'll do differently. I'm not going to discredit or deny anything George has done. I think he's a tremendous coach." The team finished 9-5 this season, just missing the playoffs.

Pardee said he planned no major housecleaning, that he was not concerned about the team's abundance of aging veterans and that "I don't see retirements as any big problem."

"The needs here are no greater than they are with most teams. The Redskins defense last year

Trials of KGB in D.C.

Fox Pelt Prices Up At Soviet Fur Sales

"Anya, make sure you get this correctly. The Redskins have no draft choices until 1979."
"Wait, will you please wait? The U.S. Army does not have a draft. That is true, Anya. But the National Football League still does. Allen gave up his draft choices because he said, there was no tomorrow."
"Anya, don't hang up on me... Hello, operator, I was cut off from KGB headquarters in Soviet Union, Oh, never mind... If people in U.S. don't understand what is happening in Washington, how can I explain it to Moscow?"

Instead of training a cadre of interpreters with solid backgrounds in politics, economics and other pertinent subjects, as other major countries do, the United States downgrades interpreting as a diplomatic specialty.

Behind the Anonymity of the U.S. Interpreter

Berlin Talks

• In official meetings with Chinese leaders, U.S. diplomats—unwilling to rely on the ability of American interpreters—

\$150 a Day

Over the years, the State Department has not placed great importance on the interpreter's role, in part because it generally has not seemed necessary.

To avoid such pitfalls, many foreign governments give their interpreters a degree of status and access to high-level officials that is rare for U.S. interpreters.

For example, Victor Sokolodov, interpreter for Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, is a Foreign Ministry political specialist on British affairs and is well versed in West-West thinking. Science

He is also familiar with Mr. Brezhnev's speaking mannerisms, an advantage State Department interpreters lack with Mr. Carter.

(© Los Angeles Times)

... not for

Evangelist Oral Roberts says that he is going to give Tulsa, Okla., a new hospital whether it wants it or not. Roberts, celebrating his 60th birthday, broke

ground for the proposed \$100-million medical complex and said, "This is the pinnacle of my career." Seventy-seven white doves, symbolic of the decision to leave the \$75-million facility, were released in the air during the ground breaking. Roberts said that he is confident that the medical center will be built despite opposition from the business community. A certificate of need that would allow construction swiftly.

Another magazine owner, Flyn's is buying the weekly Los Angeles and has hired State Sen. Julian Bond as its editor, it was announced. The newspaper is Flyn's third in the past year. He also bought the Los Angeles Free Press and the Plain Dealer, the paper in President Carter's hometown.

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